PEACE BONDS AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A THREE-SITE STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF BILL C-42 ON PROCESS, APPLICATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Final Report

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1.0 HIGHLIGHTS

- According to ACCS data, the Canadian national peace bond issuance rate per 100,000 population climbed consistently each sample year since 1994/95. The largest recorded increases in the national peace bond issuance rate took place from sample years 1994/95 to 1995/96 (+22.9%), immediately following the passage of Bill C-42.

- From 1994/95 to 1999/00, the peace bond issuance rate per 100,000 population rose from 29.6 to 45.9, an increase of 55 per cent.

- From 1994/95, ACCS data suggest that the annual national court disposition breach rate has remained relatively stable at around five per cent; from a repeated high of 5.1 per cent in 1994/95, 1998/99, and 1999/00, to a low of 4.5 per cent in 1995/96.

- In tracking peace bond respondents in the Halifax police information system and onto the RCMP's CPIC (Canadian Police Information Centre) criminal record history database, we found that 8.2 per cent of respondents committed an offence while under conditions of a peace bond, and another 8.2 per cent thereafter.

- Of those persons issued peace bonds in cases of domestic violence in Winnipeg between 1993-1997, ten per cent (n=34) committed an offence while under conditions of the section 810 recognizance. Another 27.9 per cent (n=95) committed an offence after the peace bond had lapsed.

- The most common relationship status between respondent and applicant in domestic violence related peace bond issuances was common-law (30.2%), followed by separated (21.2%), boyfriend/girlfriend (21.0%) and married (13.0%).

- Over 70 per cent of domestic-violence related issuances were against a male respondent, on behalf of a lone female applicant.

- In all three jurisdictions, obtaining a peace bond by direct application to a Justice of the Peace (J.P.) was reportedly a time-consuming problem wrought with delays, making section 810 recognizances a poor choice for battered women.

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this final report is to assess whether the Bill C-42 amendments (February 15th, 1995) have had an impact on the application and enforcement of *Criminal Code* section 810 (and 811) recognizances (otherwise known as 'peace bonds'). It was decided that the project should analyse both statistics at the national level as well as examine three specific sites in more detail. Due to geographic and logistical reasons Halifax, Hamilton and Winnipeg were chosen.

The primary statistical source for national peace bond trends is the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) produced by Statistics Canada's CCJS (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics). Other sources in this report include Hamilton Regional Police statistics provided by their Family Violence Resource Unit as well as police databases in Winnipeg and Halifax. In the case of Winnipeg, we also relied on the Winnipeg Family Violence Court Database managed by Dr. Jane Ursel at the University of Manitoba.

A total of 26 key informant interviews were conducted for this report. Interviews were conducted, by telephone, with eight participants in Ontario, eleven in Nova Scotia and seven in Manitoba. Interviewees included judges, lawyers, police officers, shelter workers, and justices of the peace. More individuals were originally contacted but some potential informants were screened out because of their lack of contact with *Criminal Code* peace bonds, thus leaving a sample size of 26.

According to ACCS data, the Canadian national peace bond issuance rate per 100,000 population climbed consistently each sample year since 1994/95. The largest recorded increases in the national peace bond issuance rate took place from sample years 1994/95 to 1995/96 (+22.9%), immediately following the passage of Bill C-42. From 1994/95 to 1999/00, the peace bond issuance rate per 100,000 population rose from 29.6 to 45.9, an increase of 55 per cent. Since the passage of amendments to *Criminal Code* peace bonds, there appears to be no discernable change in the national breach rate as calculated by comparing the total number of section 811 convictions to the total number of section 810 issuances. From 1994/95, ACCS data suggest that the annual national court disposition breach rate has remained relatively stable at around five per cent; from a repeated high of 5.1 per cent in 1994/95, 1998/99, and 1999/00, to a low of 4.5 per cent in 1995/96.

In the province of Nova Scotia, peace bonds are still used in cases of domestic violence, but according to all of the informants, this is becoming an increasingly rare occurrence due to changing enforcement policies. As in Nova Scotia, most Ontario police services, including Hamilton, have adopted a pro-arrest and charge policy in cases of spousal or partner violence. This policy relegates peace bonds to a 'last resort' tool that often signifies a criminal justice system failure (i.e., inability to lay a criminal charge) rather than a success. Zero tolerance towards violence against women in the home in Manitoba has resulted in a decreased use of peace bonds in cases of domestic violence. Current policy dictates that the police should arrest or lay charges for assault where reasonable and probable grounds exist.

Based on the Halifax police information systems listing of 'private recognizances' (N=233), seventy-six per cent of persons against whom a peace bond was issued from 1998 to 2001 (to date of survey) were identified as men. Another 18.5 per cent were identified as women. Gender could not be determined for 4.8 per cent of peace bond respondents. The average age of persons issued peace bonds in Halifax is 34.6 years (n=222). The average duration of peace bonds issued was 11.1 months and the median length was 12 months (n=228). Hamilton police data on peace bond dispositions from 1997-2000 seem to support the observations of informants who point to the heavy use of common law peace bonds. Utilising WFVC (Winnipeg Family Violence Court) data cross-referenced with police records for 1993-1997, we find that the average peace bond respondent in Winnipeg is 32.5 years old (n=340). Seventy-one per cent of respondents are male and 23 per cent are female (n=340), although we could not discern gender for 5.6 per cent of the names in the data set. The average duration of a peace bond issuance in Winnipeg between 1993-1997 was 11.7 months (n=340). Forty-six per cent of persons issued peace bonds in the WFVC had previous records, averaging 6.8 offences (n=157) before the issuance of a section 810 recognizance.

In tracking those issued peace bonds in the Halifax police information system and onto the RCMP's Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) criminal record history database, we found that 8.2 per cent of respondents committed an offence while under conditions of a peace bond, and another 8.2 per cent thereafter. In the particular case of domestic violence, the breach rate was 7.1 per cent during and 10.7 per cent after its term of effect. Of those persons issued peace bonds in cases of domestic violence in Winnipeg between 1993-1997, ten per cent (n=34) committed an offence while under conditions of the section 810 recognizance. Another 27.9 per cent (n=95) committed an offence after the peace bond had lapsed. In Winnipeg, male respondents had a higher likelihood of re-offending than female respondents both during (12.1% vs. 5.1%) and after the peace bond (33.5% vs. 12.7%).

In Nova Scotia, almost all key informants who had an opinion believed that sentences for breaching an order were weak and that changes to the maximum as per Bill C-42 amendments were ineffectual. Justice personnel in Hamilton report that they have not seen any significant change in sentencing practices since Bill C-42 was enacted. Similar sentiments were expressed in Winnipeg.

Without question, the major hurdle for battered women who wish to obtain a peace bond appeared to be operational rather than a problem that could have been ameliorated by amendments to the *Criminal Code*. In all three jurisdictions, obtaining a peace bond by direct application to a J.P. (Justice of the Peace) was reportedly a time-consuming problem wrought with delays, making section 810 recognizances a poor choice for battered women. It cannot be over-stated that in cases of domestic violence, section 810 peace bond applications have been made uncommon by provincial protection order legislation in Manitoba. Generally speaking, in the three jurisdictions where more detailed information was sought, most reported that the amendments to sections 810 and 811 had no discernable effect on the use of peace bonds in cases of domestic violence.

3.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to assess the effect of Bill C-42 amendments (February 15th, 1995) on the application and enforcement of *Criminal Code* section 810 (and 811) recognizances (otherwise known as 'peace bonds'). In particular, the research focuses on attempting to ascertain whether there have been changes in the processing, availability and enforcement of peace bonds in cases of intimate or spousal violence.

In order to get both a snapshot of practices by judicial, legal and law enforcement personnel at the local level, as well as overall national trends, it was decided that the project should analyse statistics at the national level as well as examine three specific sites in more detail. The selected cities: Halifax, Hamilton and Winnipeg, were chosen not only because they represented three different regions of the country but also because of data availability and other logistical considerations.

In subsequent sections, this report:

(1) outlines the legal background for this study by describing the 1995 amendments to sections 810 and 811 of the *Criminal Code*;
(2) describes the methodological approaches taken to research the use and enforcement of peace bonds;
(3) explains the limitations to the particular local and national databases for analysing trends in peace bond issuances and breaches; and
(4) relates the findings on both a city-by-city and national basis.

While this report aims to identify the effects of Bill C-42 on peace bond issuances, breaches, enforcement and judicial practices, it also examines general longitudinal and descriptive information on peace bond handling in both intimate and non-intimate relationships. Official national data do not differentiate between intimate and non-intimate relationships for peace bond charges, but neither do the amendments to sections 810 and 811 specifically identify intimate relationships as a target group for intervention and thus also apply to the general population of cases.

4.0 BACKGROUND

In 1995, the federal government introduced a bill that made amendments to *Criminal Code* sections 810 and 811. The objectives of Bill C-42 were threefold:

1) to make it easier to obtain a peace bond and increase accessibility to peace bonds, by making it possible for someone such as a neighbour, friend or police officer to apply for a peace bond on behalf of a person at risk of harm;
2) to provide concrete examples to judges of the types of conditions that may be applied to peace bonds; and
3) to increase the maximum penalty for the violation of a peace bond from six months on summary conviction to two years on indictment.

The amendments were as follows:

Subsection 810(3) of the Act was replaced by the following (as indicated by underlining):

(3) The justice or the summary conviction court before which the parties appear may, if satisfied by the evidence adduced that the person on whose behalf the information was laid has reasonable grounds for his or her fears,

(a) order that the defendant enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for any period that does not exceed twelve months, and comply with such other reasonable conditions prescribed in the recognizance, including the conditions set out in subsections (3.1) and (3.2), as the court considers desirable for securing the good conduct of the defendant; or

(b) commit the defendant to prison for a term not exceeding twelve months if he or she fails or refuses to enter into the recognizance.

Section 810 of the Act was amended by adding the following after subsection (3.1):

(3.2) before making an order under subsection (3), the justice or summary conviction court shall consider whether it is desirable, in the interests of the safety of the informant, of the person on whose behalf the information was laid or of that person's spouse or child, as the case may be, to add either or both of the following conditions to the recognizance, namely, a condition

(a) prohibiting the defendant from being at, or within a distance specified in the recognizance from, a place specified in the recognizance where the person on whose behalf the information was laid or that person's spouse or child, as the case may be, is regularly found; and

(b) prohibiting the defendant from communicating, in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, with the person on whose behalf the

information was laid or that person's spouse or child, as the case may be.

Finally, section 811 of the Act was replaced by the following:

811. A person bound by a recognizance under section 810 or 810.1 who commits a breach of the recognizance is guilty of

(a) an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years; or

(b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

In the next section, the techniques used to measure the success of the amendments and the overall methodological approach for this report are discussed.

5.0 METHODS AND SUCCESS MEASURES

This research project employs multiple methods for understanding the routine practices of criminal justice personnel in dealing with peace bonds and the effects of Bill C-42 on both the procedural practices and on overall issuance and breach rates. It was decided at the outset that the study would employ both an examination of official statistical sources as well as interviews with key criminal justice personnel. The primary statistical source for national peace bond trends is the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) data produced by Statistics Canada's CCJS (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics). Other sources in this report include Hamilton Regional Police statistics provided by their Family Violence Resource Unit as well as police databases in Winnipeg and Halifax. In the case of Winnipeg, we also relied on the Winnipeg Family Violence Court Database managed by Dr. Jane Ursel at the University of Manitoba.

Given the goals of the amendments to section 810 peace bonds listed in the previous section, we may construct certain measures to gauge the success of Bill C-42.

The first goal of the amendments was to increase accessibility to peace bonds, and to make it possible for third parties to apply for recognizances on behalf of applicants who may be too fearful or incapable for other reasons to commit to the process. A prime example is a battered woman who does not wish to confront her abuser. In this case a shelter worker, advocate, friend or police officer could apply and get the peace bond on her behalf. We may measure the success of this first goal in multiple ways. One approach is to examine whether peace bond issuances on a per capita basis have gone up since Bill C-42 by looking at longitudinal ACCS data. Interviews of key informants will also tell us whether lawyers, police officers and others are aware of the option to apply on behalf of an applicant and whether or not, and to what degree, this option is ever exercised. Of course, if third party applications are recorded on police information systems, this can also tell us whether this option is now being utilised.

The second goal of the amendments was to provide a list of possible conditions that may be imposed by judges on respondents in cases of peace bond issuances. Police data and interviews with key criminal justice personnel, especially judges, can tell us about whether these amendments are known and whether they have had any effect on the conditions imposed.

The final goal of Bill C-42 was to increase the maximum penalty for the violation of a peace bond from six months on summary conviction to two years on indictment. We will interpret the presumption here to be that stiffer sanctions act as a deterrent and may result in fewer breaches of peace bonds. ACCS longitudinal breach data may be examined to see whether any changes to the breach rate have occurred since 1995. Moreover, individual offender history data for Halifax and Winnipeg can tell us more precisely whether a respondent was charged during and after the duration of the peace bond.

Figure 5.0.1 summarises the effectiveness measures for this project by outlining the goals of the amendments and the data sources that will inform the analysis. It is important to keep in mind, however, that other data and discussions are also included in this report. As this is the first national peace bond study in Canada, it was felt essential that some additional qualitative information be collected to help explain the study findings and standard practices to determine the impact of the legislation.

Figure 5.0.1: Purpose and Source of Information

Goal	Effectiveness Measure	Data Source
1a. Increase accessibility to peace bonds.	• More peace bond issuances per capita. • Key informant reports of easier access and more use.	• ACCS • Interviews
1b. Make it possible for a third party to apply for a peace bond on behalf of a person at risk of harm.	• More third party applications. • Practitioner knowledge of this option.	• Police data • Interviews
2. To provide concrete examples to judges of the types of conditions that may be applied to peace bonds.	• Use of variable conditions by judges.	• Police data • Interviews
3. To increase the maximum penalty for the violation of a peace bond from six months on summary conviction to two years on indictment.	• Fewer breaches due to deterrence. • Stiffer penalties.	• ACCS • Police data • Interviews

Moreover, the research had a specific focus on how these amendments affected women in violent relationships. For the interviews, women's shelter workers were contacted and other court and police personnel were specifically queried about peace bonds in the context of spousal and intimate violence. In the case of the police data, we also targeted cases of intimate violence or threats.

The following subsections discuss how each data source contributes to both assessing the efficacy of Bill C-42 and provides a general indication of the routine practices of criminal justice personnel in the different Canadian jurisdictions we examine.

5.1 Adult Criminal Court Survey Data

The ACCS was organised to collect data on court dispositions in criminal cases in Canada. However, not all Canadian jurisdictions report data to the ACCS: British Columbia, Manitoba, and New Brunswick are not included in the survey. It is estimated that since 1994/95, the ACCS has about 80 per cent coverage of criminal cases in Canada. Prior to 1994/95 the survey captured only 30 per cent of court activity with only four provinces and one territory originally participating. For this reason, this report begins with data from the 1994/95 report year. In addition, the data are re-calculated per 100,000 population on both a provincial and national basis, eliminating non-participating provinces.

Because the ACCS survey was designed to collect data on the processing and outcome of criminal charges in court, some jurisdictions do not report the issuance of section 810 peace bonds at all because it does not constitute an offence. However, consistent with the design of the survey, for those that do, there are "case, charge and disposition records" for both section 810 issuances and 811 breaches. Given that an 810 does not constitute a charge, it is unclear what, for example, a reported 810 "charge record" with a "guilty" disposition means. Does this mean that there was a section 810 hearing and the applicant was successful or that the original section 810 was subsequently breached and the accused was convicted of a section 811? There is cause for confusion in other areas too, such as the inordinate number of dispositions reported as 'other'[1] (see Appendix A).

In order to minimise the effect of these reporting irregularities, we include only charges and focus on two of the more transparent measures: total charges (for 810) and total guilty dispositions (for 811). We take the former to give us the overall issuance rate and the latter the breach rate.[2]

5.2 Police Data

As with most research, each data collection site posed its own unique problems. In the case of Hamilton, due to policy and procedural factors, the police service after lengthy consideration determined that access could not be granted to their database. For Halifax, digging up police data on peace bonds proved a much longer process than anticipated because their report systems are set up for administrative purposes and are not conducive to social science research. Winnipeg's police database could only be accessed by research personnel in Manitoba who previously collected information from the police and

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[1] The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) is presently conducting an audit of how participating jurisdictions are reporting peace bond data. However, the results of this endeavor were not available at the time of the writing of this report.

[2] Based on discussions with the survey manager at CCJS, we are assuming here that all charges reported in a yearly cycle are more reliable than using cases as our unit of analysis and that the only reliable disposition are those categorised 'guilty' under 811 charges.

entered it into a functional research database known as the Winnipeg Family Violence Court (WFVC) database. This latter database was then accessed to provide the source of names to be searched from the police information system. However, in the end, these police services were each able to provide the research team with valuable information.

5.2.1 Halifax

In order to identify peace bonds in cases of domestic violence from the Halifax Regional Police, the cases identified as 'private recognizances' on their 'hazard screen.'[3] had to be cross-referenced with known 'domestics' from the Victim Services Unit. As it was discovered that far more cases may have been related to intimate violence than were captured by Victim Services, the Halifax police researcher had to re-enter the incident report number from the hazard screen to access the actual incident report to determine the relationship between the applicant and respondent.

Given that when peace bonds lapse they are removed from the hazard screen, only cases from 1998 onwards could be accessed. The cases were then logged onto a data collection sheet. In all, there were 233 cases collected from the Halifax Police information system. Of these, 84 (or 36 per cent) were determined to be spousal (or intimate) violence related.

5.2.2 Hamilton

As was previously indicated, the Hamilton Police eventually denied researchers from this study access to their database. Previous to this decision, the Hamilton Police Family Violence Resource Unit had provided us with internally collected data on peace bonds. These are monthly spousal assault summaries showing dispositions including peace bond issuances. However, without respondent identification and without a completed data collection sheet, there was no way to build a tracking database for Hamilton.

Under the assumption that data from police files was forthcoming, a researcher had already begun interviews with Hamilton and Ontario informants. These interviews are the primary source of information for Hamilton.

5.2.3 Winnipeg

The Winnipeg data is essentially police augmented data from the Winnipeg Family Violence Court (WFVC). This part of the data collection was contracted to Jane Ursel at the University of Manitoba.

Since the WFVC data did not include certain information needed for completion of the standard data collection sheet for this study, it was necessary to gain access to the

[3] A hazard screen pops up to alert Halifax police officers when there is an outstanding warrant or bond when a suspect's name is queried on the information system.

Winnipeg Police information system. The WFVC data did not include the Finger Printer Serial (FPS) numbers or dates of birth for the respondents. This information was required for the next part of the analysis, when the data collection sheet was forwarded to the RCMP for the tracking of respondents.

The WFVC database contained 340 cases of peace bond issuances from 1992 to 1997. Since all of the cases were originally derived from the WFVC database, all peace bond data from Winnipeg is considered family violence related.

5.2.4 CPIC

The RCMP's Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) collects charge and disposition records for offenders across the country. These are supplied by police forces. Almost all police services in Canada now have either in-car access or dispatch access terminals to CPIC to check the background of suspects or search for outstanding warrants.

After data collection sheets were completed for Halifax and Winnipeg, these were passed on to the CPIC office in Ottawa so that background checks could be run on all respondents issued peace bonds in those two cities. The CPIC data was then added to the case file history of each respondent and both the data collection sheet data and the CPIC information was input into an SPSS data file.

The combined local and federal police data makes it possible to find out whether and when individual respondents committed offences while under conditions of a peace bond. We can thus calculate an individual breach rate apart from court processing data gleaned through ACCS statistics. Instead of relying on aggregate charges coming through the courts with no way of linking these to particular individuals, we can now calculate breach rates on an individual basis.

5.3 Interviews

We conducted a total of 26 interviews for this report. These were conducted by telephone with key informants in Ontario (n=8), Nova Scotia (n=11), and Manitoba (n=7). Seven informants were Magistrates, Justices of the Peace or Judges, six were lawyers or Crown attorneys, seven were police officers and six were shelter workers. A larger number of potential informants had originally been contacted but some were dropped because of their lack of contact with *Criminal Code* peace bonds, thus leaving a sample size of 26. We tried to focus on the particular city in which the site research centred: Halifax, Hamilton, and Winnipeg, however, in certain cases knowledgeable informants were located outside these sites but within respective provinces. Thus, the interview data in this report do not reflect Canada as a whole but rather the specific sites chosen.

The questions asked varied depending on the informant. While a certain core number of questions were asked of all interviewees, the interview schedule changed for judges, lawyers, police officers, shelter workers, and justices of the peace because of their particular institutional and professional experience and perspective (see Appendix B). Participants were asked to comment on the use, enforcement, and disposition of peace bonds especially in cases of intimate violence or threats. Specific questions concerning knowledge of Bill C-42 amendments were raised, and in particular the utilisation of third party applications, and the process and utility of peace bonds in situations of intimate or spousal violence.

The interviews proved to be a very valuable source of data. Institutional interpretations of law and the practical application of legal processes are the real determinants of accessibility, enforcement, and overall efficacy.

6.0 LIMITATIONS

Limitations to the research design employed in this project are twofold and inter-related. First, it may be argued that to undertake a research project examining the effect of legislation geared to making women safer in violent relationships without speaking to women who go through the process is problematic. This is true not only from a socio-political perspective but also from a methodological one (the two in any case are inextricably linked).

Second, a reliance on official records surely underestimates the number of actual violations of recognizances (breaches) because not all offences would be reported, or if reported, may not necessarily result in police action. This is a standard limitation of research that uses official police or court statistics rather than victimisation reports.

The response to these critiques relate to weighing the negative effect of interviewing peace bond applicants relative to the importance of the current research and outlining design, logistical, and time constraints.

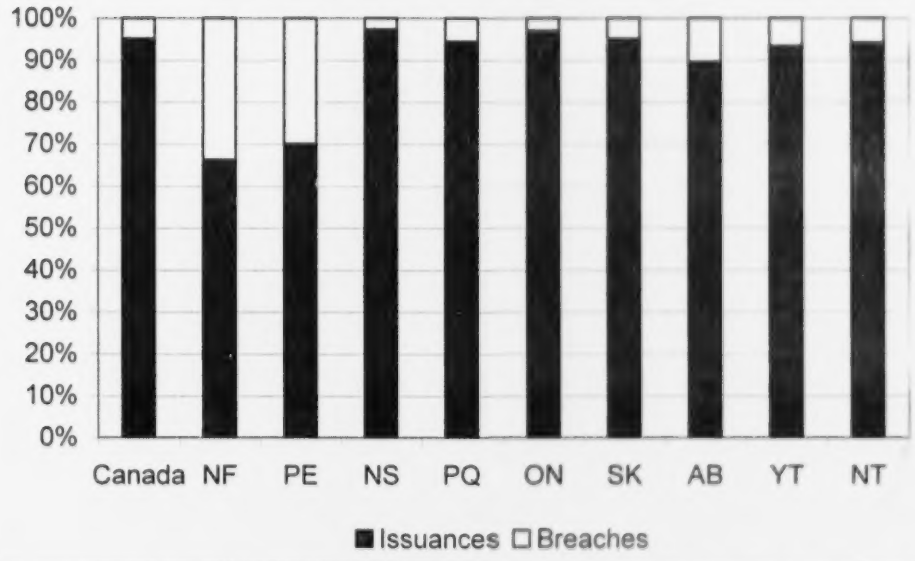
In any case, notwithstanding these two notable limitations, we proceed herein keeping in mind the absolute paucity of knowledge on peace bonds in Canada and the fact that in this case the project's central object of analysis is the criminal justice system and those who staff it.

7.0 NATIONAL PEACE BOND TRENDS

The following national peace bond trends are based on ACCS data. In order to make the data comparable across provincial and territorial jurisdictions, issuances and breaches were calculated as rates per 100,000 inhabitants.

Breaches, for the purposes of this analysis, are considered the number of section 811 guilty dispositions per ACCS report year. Thus, the breach rate is calculated by dividing the number of annual breaches by the total number of section 810 charges (or issuances). Graph 7.0 shows the relationship between issuances and breaches by province. There is considerable variability between provinces on the percentage of breaches to issuances processed by the courts.

Graph 7.0: Peace Bond Issuances and Breaches per 100,000 Population Shown as Percent of Total (1999-00)



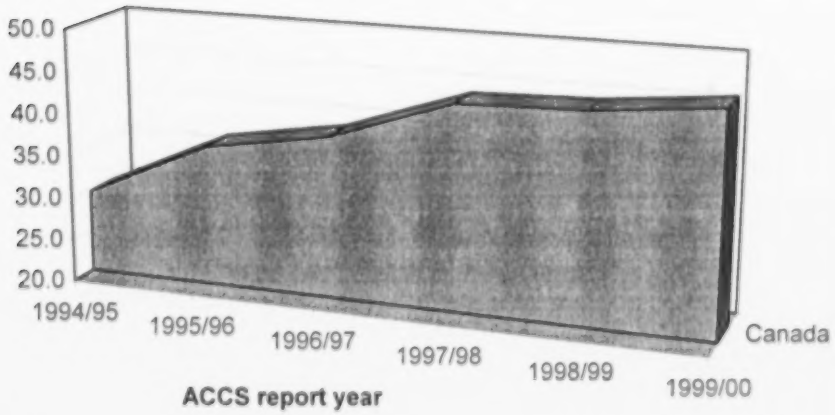
It is important to keep in mind for this part of the report that 'breaches' here refers not to an individual or case tracking history whereby each respondent is traced to see whether he or she commits an offence or violates the conditions of the recognizance. Instead, we are examining the number of annual *Criminal Code* section 811 convictions relative to section 810 issuances. On a yearly basis, this is a defensible enough approach, given that our analysis of police data (N=573) reveals that 90 per cent of peace bonds are issued for

a 12-month period. However, it is likely that these numbers represent an undercounting of breaches. For example, if the accused committed a subsequent offence against the complainant while on a peace bond, such as a further domestic assault, and the police simply laid an assault charge rather than charging for the breach, then this case would not appear in our numbers.[4]

7.1 Issuances

Though it must be remembered that ACCS data include peace bonds issued for all types of relationships, the survey indicates that the Canadian national peace bond issuance rate per 100,000 population climbed consistently each sample year since 1994/95. The largest recorded increases in the national peace bond issuance rate took place from sample years 1994/95 to 1995/96 (+22.9%), immediately following the passage of Bill C-42.[5] From 1994/95 to 1999/00, the peace bond issuance rate per 100,000 population rose from 29.6 to 45.9, an increase of 55 per cent.

Graph 7.1: Canadian Peace Bond Issuance Rate per 100,000 Population



[4] However, in the subsequent sections of this report, this more reliable tracking method is employed.

[5] For the purposes of this report, the start date for the measurement of the intervention effect of legislation will be determined by the month and year of issuance. Since ACCS data are captured over a twelve-month sample frame but actually overlap two calendar years, the month of enactment will determine to what sample-year the intervention will be attributed. In the case of federal Bill C-42, the 1994/95 ACCS sample year is used because the legislation was enacted February 15, 1995. The same principle is applied to provincial domestic violence legislation.

Table 7.1: Peace Bond Issuances per 100,000 Population

	Canada	NF	PE	NS	QC	ON	SK	AB	YK	NT
1994/95	29.6	12.9	7.5	110.7	9.0	35.2	47.9	30.9	113.2	78.7
1995/96	36.4	21.3	4.5	133.8	11.5	44.0	44.4	36.8	194.3	168.6
1996/97	38.9	21.9	5.1	158.1	12.8	44.7	52.6	42.0	253.6	
1997/98	43.9	29.2	14.6	161.4	23.3	49.2	52.1	35.0	204.7	143.6
1998/99	44.4	32.6	18.2	157.4	28.8	45.4	58.5	38.1	240.6	155.8
1999/00	45.9	18.1	15.2	160.6	34.6	46.4	64.1	33.0	231.8	76.9

Peace bond issuances per 100,000 population varied considerably between provinces in 1999/00; from a high of 231.8 in the Yukon Territory to a low of 15.2 in Prince Edward Island. Table 7.1 shows that provinces with smaller populations seem to experience more volatility in reported peace bond issuances. In 1995/96, PEI reported a 40.5 per cent decrease in issuances followed by a 184.3 per cent increase in 1997/98. Similar yearly fluctuations are reported for the Northwest and Yukon Territories. Given the relatively small number of issuances of peace bonds in the Territories, and the relatively small population, minor variances in court practices can produce large rates of change.

Provinces with larger populations show less volatility and more steady and consistent growth in the number of peace bonds issued annually. However, even in larger provinces such as Ontario and Alberta, there have been episodic decreases in reported peace bond issuances per 100,000 population. Only Quebec has reported consistent annual increases in peace bond issuances since 1994/95.

7.2 Breaches

Since the passage of amendments to *Criminal Code* peace bonds, there appears to be no discernable change in the national breach rate as calculated by relative court processing of section 810 issuances versus section 811 convictions.

From 1994/95, ACCS data suggest that the annual national court disposition breach rate has remained relatively stable at around five per cent; from a repeated high of 5.1 per cent in 1994/95, 1998/99, and 1999/00, to a low of 4.5 per cent in 1995/96. Graph 7.2.1 shows the trend line for the ACCS-derived national peace bond breach rate shown as a percentage.

Graph 7.2.1: Canadian Peace Bond Breach Rate as Percentage

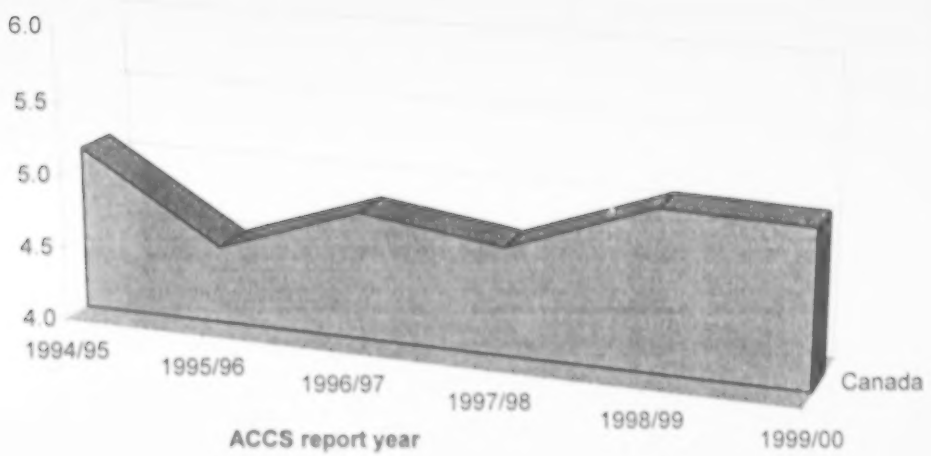


Table 7.2.1: Peace Bond Breaches per 100,000 Population

	Canada	NF	PE	NS	QC	ON	SK	AB	YK	NT
1994/95	1.5	8.9	3.0	4.1	1.2	1.1	2.5	1.1	10.0	9.8
1995/96	1.6	10.4	3.7	4.1	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.3	13.0	19.3
1996/97	1.9	12.7	4.4	5.0	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.1	15.7	
1997/98	2.1	14.8	5.1	4.3	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.2	6.2	23.9
1998/99	2.3	16.9	8.0	3.6	2.1	1.2	3.0	2.5	12.7	14.6
1999/00	2.3	9.2	6.5	4.4	2.0	1.4	3.3	3.8	16.3	4.8

Table 7.2.1 provides a provincial and national breakdown of peace bond breaches. This is not the percentage breach rate but rather reflects the incident rate per 100,000 population. As with issuances, there is considerably more fluctuation in less populous jurisdictions. In 1997/98, the Yukon Territory reported a 60.4 per cent decrease, followed the next year by a 104.1 per cent increase.

8.0 HALIFAX

The city of Halifax is a maritime coastal community that is a centre of provincial government, business and naval activity for Atlantic Canada. Current estimates place the population at 385,613 inhabitants. The Halifax Regional Police has 430 sworn officers, patrolling Halifax, Dartmouth, Bedford and environs of the municipality.

8.1 Context, Processing and Enforcement

In the province of Nova Scotia, peace bonds are still used in cases of domestic violence, but according to all of the informants, this is becoming an increasingly rare occurrence due to changing enforcement policies. Since the mid 1980s, the proving has encouraged a pro-charge, pro-prosecution policy in cases of domestic violence. The police, in particular, are expected to take action by making arrests where there are reasonable and probable grounds to believe an offence has occurred:

> *I have to be honest that since the policy has changed in about '96 or so in Nova Scotia here, they've instituted the pro-charge policy encouraging police officers to lay charges for, you know, criminal offences as opposed to relying on the self-help remedy; we've seen our numbers fall off, I'd say, fairly dramatically in terms of the number of women who are coming to us for this kind of remedy.* (NS Lawyer)

> *Well, with the pro-charge policy that's in place in the province there's automatically, there's a charge laid if that's determined.* (NS Police officer)

> *I'm not sure when it came into Nova Scotia, I transferred from Alberta, but we lay the charge now, we're mandated to lay the charge.* (NS Police Officer)

Halifax and area police officers repeatedly informed us that peace bonds were considered a last resort and that since the pro-arrest policy, officers always looked to lay charges:

> *If there's evidence for a charge the police are not going to recommend a peace bond.* (NS Police officer)

In fact, failure to lay charges could result in scrutiny from superior officers, and in the particular case of Halifax, a review of daily occurrences by victim services. Thus, most police interviewees saw section 810 peace bonds as only tangentially related to domestic violence cases. Peace bonds are seen as a 'self-help' remedy. Even the Halifax police record system catalogues peace bonds under the heading 'private recognizance' in the information system.

> *But peace bonds, mostly where police will get involved would be for acquaintances, brothers and sisters, neighbours or whatever, and if there's not enough there, or even if there is enough there ... but don't*

> *want to proceed, or there's not enough evidence to proceed under the Criminal Code then I as a police officer would recommend a peace bond.* (NS Police officer)

> *The biggest change has been in the handling of the assault charges in terms of, you know, once the charge has been laid and the Crown takes it over, they go ahead with it, the peace bond by and large tends to be prosecuted by the individuals.* (NS Judge)

The most likely route for the issuance of peace bonds in cases of domestic violence is via judge at trial or when a Crown must settle for a section 810 issuance where an assault case appears to be weak:

> *I often see them now where the Crown isn't going ahead with an assault charge and they settle it with peace bonds. You're talking in the context of family violence, right? ... Which is surprising to me because it was sort of said that we will not use peace bonds as an alternative ...* (NS Judge)

Otherwise, applicants are usually on their own when it comes to peace bonds in Halifax. The process starts when an applicant goes before a J.P. and swears an information:

> *Sure, the person who's applying goes to the Provincial Court Clerks Office, there's a form now that the province uses where the applicant fills out the information, who they are, who the person is they want it against, the addresses. Then gives the particulars of the reason why they fear, you know, injury, or damage to property. That's reviewed by a Justice of the Peace who then has the person swear out an information for a peace bond, and then a summons would be issued to the person they're trying to get the peace bond against. Now, I'm not sure whether, then, the applicant has to pay to have it served.* (NS Crown Attorney)

> *What's interesting, the process of getting to the hearing is two steps: the Justice of the Peace and the court office would schedule an arraignment, and it's usually a week or so once it's sworn, when it's at arraignment if there's anything to be adjudicated, there's a hearing or somebody wants to dispute it at that point, the judge who's hearing the matter would then adjourn it for a hearing and that's usually quite a significant delay.* (NS Justice of the Peace)

The court clerk will attempt to schedule a trail within two weeks if the peace bond is being contested: *"[a]nd they'll try and get the trial done, or the hearing done within a week or two"*. (NS Lawyer)

> *I would guess that sixty to seventy per cent consent at arraignment.* (NS Justice of the Peace)

However, a particular problem arises if the respondent decides to be elusive. At the arraignment, if the respondent does not appear, an arrest warrant may be issued provided that he was serviced properly with a notice to appear including an affidavit of service. Without an affidavit of service, the judge will typically request that the police or sheriff

re-try to serve the respondent. In metropolitan Halifax, the police charge a $35.00 fee for this service. These delays in obtaining a peace bond are counter-intuitive to the idea of a preventive order, especially in urgent or emergency cases.

From the perspective of Halifax police, shelter and justice personnel, if an order is truly urgent then an arrest should be made and the accused released with an 'undertaking'.

> *Yes, and then there's an undertaking because there's a charge being laid. And I think that's really, really good.* (NS Shelter Worker)

Thus, a pro-arrest, pro-charge policy is being enforced and, at the same time, a temporary protective measure is being put in place by the court. By this logic, the teeth of the undertaking are sharper because the accused will have to appear to answer either assault or other charges at trial. It is in his immediate interest to desist and be peaceful in the interim.

Despite these tendencies that eschew the front-end use of peace bonds in Halifax, they are still used by a few applicants in cases of domestic violence from the start. In total, 36 per cent of peace bonds in the Halifax police database were 'family violence' related. And in such cases, evidence suggests that applicants are usually quite successful in getting them. One NS Shelter Worker reported that women she helped or knew that applied for a peace bond who were trying to escape their partners were almost always successful in getting one. In Halifax, the police place accused batterers on an undertaking as a temporary preventative measure.

> *I would say, yes. I can't remember the last time I wasn't successful. I don't think that necessarily speaks to my skill or anything, but I think because it is a preventative type of remedy the courts are more likely to err on the side of caution.* (NS Lawyer)

A recent change in Nova Scotia, which has no provincial domestic violence act, is the operation of night courts that can also dispense section 810 peace bonds. According to one NS Crown Attorney, the night court dispenses peace bonds alongside vehicle offences. It is unlikely, however, that this is an attempt to offer more immediate preventive remedies for battered women for all the enforcement and policy reasons stated previously.

8.2 Respondent Characteristics

Based on the Halifax police information systems listing of 'private recognizances' (N=233), seventy-six per cent of respondents issued peace bonds from 1998 to 2001 (to date of survey) were identified as men. Another 18.5 per cent were identified as women. We could not discern gender through first names for 4.8 per cent of respondents.

The average age of persons issued peace bonds in Halifax is 34.6 years (n=222). The average duration of peace bonds issued was 11.1 months and the median length was 12 months (n=228). Forty-six per cent (n=106) of respondents who were issued peace bonds

in Halifax had prior records. They had an average number of 5.8 convictions on their record or a median number of three convictions.

Table 8.2.1: Concurrent Offences at Time of PB Issuance, Halifax 1998-2001 (n=156)

OFFENCE	N	%*
Assault	87	37.3
Threats	38	16.3
Aggravated Assault	5	2.1
Violation of court order	3	1.3
Breach of recognizance	3	1.3
Peace bond	3	1.3
Mischief	2	0.9
Kidnapping	2	0.9

* Does not add to 100 because only top frequencies listed.

Sixty-seven per cent of peace bond respondents (n=156) in Halifax were also facing other concurrent charges along with the issuance of the recognizance. Of these respondents, 15 per cent were facing two or more other charges. Table 8.2.1 demonstrates that the most frequent concurrent offence was assault (n=87), followed by threats (n=38) and aggravated assaults (n=5). Curiously, breaches of court order were concurrent charges (n=3) in a few cases indicating that one breached peace bond was being replaced by another issuance.

8.3 Conditions

Most persons interviewed reported that the conditions imposed on peace bonds were typically "KPGB" (which means 'keep the peace and be of good behaviour') and refraining from contact with the applicant. We culled through the Halifax and CPIC databases to ascertain the most frequently issued conditions. As expected, 'no contact' and 'KPGB' were the most frequently listed (see Table 8.3.1).

However, there was an overall lack of available information in police electronic files about conditions imposed. Fully 61 per cent of peace bonds entered onto the system had no conditions listed. In section 11.5 we more closely examine the issue of police tracking of peace bonds for all three jurisdictions.

Table 8.3.1: Peace Bond Conditions in Police Databases for Halifax, 1998-2001 (N=233)

	N	%*
No contact	75	32.1
Keep the peace and be of good behaviour	30	12.8
Do not come within vicinity	12	5.1
Stay away from child(ren)	2	0.8
No conditions listed on police record	141	60.5

* Does not add to 100 because of multiple conditions per case.

8.4 Breach Rates

Up to this point in the report, we have inferred breach rates by taking the number of 811 guilty dispositions and dividing by the number of 810 issuances by province or nationally, based on ACCS data. For the remainder of this report, the data employed are based on individual case tracking. A breach is considered any criminal offence committed during a peace bond instead of specifically hunting for 811 breaches on the respondent's/offender's CPIC criminal history.

This is done for two reasons: First, because it is clear that many persons charged with an offence in relation to the original applicant while under a peace bond do not get charged for both the substantive offence and breaching the order. Second, because almost without exception, peace bonds come with the condition to KPGB. Therefore, any criminal activity is automatically a breach of the peace bond. Thus, in Halifax and vicinity, our informants noted the following about charging for both the substantive offence and the peace bond breach:

> *Usually just an assault. Sometimes they're resolved by a peace bond, particularly where, well, anyway let's just go through your questions.* (NS Judge)

> *It varies from police officer to police officer. Unfortunately with the Halifax Regional Police there's been some difficulty over the years when there's a charge that alleges a breach of a court order in terms of who's going to get the documents or maybe the charge shouldn't be laid and so on.* (NS Crown Attorney)

There is, in fact, some legal precedent and practice instructing Crown attorneys not to duplicate charges:

> *... we may find that there's already a criminal process in place and if there's an undertaking there we usually don't duplicate it by suggesting that they go for a peace bond [breach] as well.* (NS Lawyer)

In any case, the police understand that often 'technically' any offence while under a peace bond constitutes a breach whether or not it was done to the original applicant:

> *... if somebody's on a peace bond and one of the conditions is keep the peace and be of good behaviour and I catch them breaking into a place and it has nothing to do with why that peace bond was ordered I still have the option of laying the charge that they failed to keep the peace and be of good behaviour under that peace bond, I mean, that recog.* (NS Police officer)

In fact, one NS Judge argued that the imposition of more conditions could result in even more breaches:

> *No, I don't think it has reduced breaches. If anything the additional conditions have probably resulted in more charges because people are prohibited from doing more things. So it's just one more thing that people can be charged with. Not a significant factor but ...* (NS Judge)

In tracking peace bond respondents in the Halifax police information system and onto the RCMP's CPIC criminal record history database, we found that 8.2 per cent of respondents committed an offence while under conditions of a peace bond, and another 8.2 per cent thereafter. In the particular case of domestic violence, the breach rate was 7.1 per cent during and 10.7 per cent after its term of effect.

The most common offences committed during the course of a peace bond were 'failure to attend court or breach of an order' (16.1%) and 'uttering threats' (16.1%). Assault was the third most likely offence (9.7%) along with possession of stolen property and fraud. As with offences during a peace bond, failure to attend or disobeying an order was the most frequent charge for those who committed an offence after the peace bond had lapsed (26.3%).

Of those committing an offence while under conditions of a peace bond (n=19), the average number of offences committed was 1.9. For those who committed an offence after the peace bond had lapsed, the average number of offences committed was 1.8.

Table 8.4.1: Peace Bond Breach Rates in Halifax, 1998-2001 (N=233)

	During PB		After PB	
	N	%	N	%
All Peace bonds	19	8.2	19	8.2
Domestic violence related (n=84)	6	7.1	9	10.7
Male respondent (n=179)*	15	8.4	16	8.9
Female respondent (n=43)*	4	9.3	2	4.7

* Offender's gender could not be discerned in 11 cases.

Table 8.4.2: Offences Committed by Respondents while under Conditions of Peace Bond (Halifax, 1998-2001)

OFFENCE (N=31)	N	%*
Failure to attend court/ Breach order	5	16.1
Uttering threats	5	16.1
Assault	3	9.7
Possession of stolen property	3	9.7
Fraud	3	9.7
Operation while impaired	2	6.4
Assault w/weapon or causing bodily harm	2	6.4

* Does not add to 100 because only top frequencies listed.

Table 8.4.3: Offences Committed by Respondents after Peace Bond Lapsed (Halifax, 1998-2001)

OFFENCE (N=38)	N	%*
Failure to attend court/ Disobey order	10	26.3
Theft	8	21.1
Excessive force	2	5.3
Assault	2	5.3
Breaking and entering	2	5.3
Possession of stolen property	2	5.3
Transfer young offender to place of custody	2	5.3
Breach of recognizance	2	5.3

* Does not add to 100 because only top frequencies listed.

8.5 Sentencing

In Nova Scotia, almost all key informants who felt sufficiently informed about peace bonds believed that sentences for breaching an order were weak and that changes to the maximum as per Bill C-42 amendments were ineffectual. In fact, one NS Judge reported that a common sentence for a breach of a peace bond was "probably a fine or further peace bond" and that the maximum of two years imprisonment was imposed "somewhere between seldom and never".

Two shelter workers who have experience with peace bonds made similar observations:

> *To my knowledge, I don't know of anybody, any woman that's been through Bryony House that her partner has breached and that there's been consequences.* (NS Shelter Worker)

> *Usually it's very, very minimal, 'now, what are you doing that? Now, blah, blah, blah.' You know, I don't see anything major happening.* (NS Shelter Worker)

A Halifax police officer raised the point that when an act is committed that might warrant imprisonment, it almost invariably means another substantive charge:

> *A maximum of two years means, it's very likely you're never going to get a maximum for violating peace bonds. Very, very unlikely. And if you get a copy of the pamphlet it will tell you right there that it's very unlikely you're going to get a maximum penalty for violating a peace bond. Keep*

it in mind what other charges may be laid, but that is not the peace bond, it's the seriousness of the other charges. (NS Police officer)

Thus, if we consider all of the offences committed by respondents under a peace bond, the length and severity of sanctions varied depending on the offence. Offenders who were in breach of a peace bond by committing an offence while it was still in effect were sentenced to an average of 19.2 months probation (n=13) and/or 10.5 months in jail (n=10) and/or $513 in fines (n=4).

9.0 HAMILTON

The municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth is home to Canada's largest industrial and steel producing companies. It is situated on the south-western edge of Lake Ontario along Canada's most populated commuter corridor know as the 'golden horseshoe.' The 1996 Census placed the population of Hamilton at 467,799 persons. The municipality, which is 91 per cent urban, is policed by 710 sworn officers and 388 civilian members of the Hamilton Regional Police.

9.1 Context, Processing and Enforcement

As in Nova Scotia, most Ontario police services, including Hamilton, have adopted a pro-arrest and charge policy in cases of spousal or partner violence. This policy relegates peace bonds to a 'last resort' tool that often signifies a criminal justice system failure rather than a success.

> *Generally for domestic violence you're going to have criminal charges attached to it as opposed to an application.* (ON Crown Attorney)
>
> *... whenever I've seen an 810 arise and within the context of the domestic situation I haven't seen that very often. If, because there's always accompanying charges, so if police are getting called to a scene, their mandate is to charge when they have reasonable grounds to believe an offence has been committed.* (ON Crown Attorney)

Police officers may still recommend a peace bond in certain cases, but this is usually supposed to occur in exceptional circumstances when there are insufficient grounds to make an arrest but the victim still wants some measure of protection. An Ottawa police officer[6] specialising in family violence reported the following:

> *They are useful in cases where we don't have enough evidence to lay charges and it will bring some peace of mind to the victims to a certain extent. But the problem with the peace bond is that it's just a piece of paper. We do enforce them but in some cases the victims might not call right away to report a breach because they've already been told by the Police that they do not have enough to lay a charge initially to go get a peace bond. And they might not be aware that the breach will be attended to right away.* (ON Police officer)

Similarly, in Hamilton, the police still make use of peace bonds in domestic violence situations but in exceptional circumstances:

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[6] As mentioned in section 5.3, some informants were selected from the province but not necessarily the city under analysis because they had particular expertise with peace bonds.

We try to encourage victims to go in to obtain peace bonds when it's a situation where we don't have enough to lay criminal charges but after speaking with the victim there seems to be some concern for their safety. Then we will have one of the investigators speak to the victim and suggest that they either obtain a peace bond or consider getting a court order restraining order. (ON Police officer)

The arrival of a pro-arrest policy and a special domestic violence court in Hamilton has resulted in a culture that views section 810 peace bonds negatively for cases of domestic violence. The 'exceptionality' of section 810 peace recognizances in cases of domestic violence is echoed by many Hamilton justice professionals:

No, the exceptional cases involve where there's no history of violence whatsoever, perhaps the victim or accused are dying of cancer, or so ill that there's no hope or no chance that they'll either reconcile or that they'll have contact in the future that would precipitate violence or there's no chance of violence because of their personal circumstances. (ON Crown Attorney)

Not many. It used to be that we agreed, well, when I say we I mean the Crown, we agreed to peace bonds more frequently than we do now. Since the domestic courts have come into place they generally don't ... (ON Police officer)

The way we would get involved with 810 peace bonds would be generally to prosecute the case, and generally with domestic violence, an 810 peace bond is not the way the case is initiated. (ON Crown Attorney)

When we pressed our informants to give us an estimate of the number of domestic violence cases that are processed by way of section 810 peace bonds, their responses were coloured by a negative view of protection orders in lieu of prosecution:

Yes, I can't give you a percentage, but I'd hope under 5%. I don't know. (ON Crown Attorney)

In fact, all of the informants we talked to in Hamilton argued that section 810 peace bonds are more useful in non-domestic violence situations such as neighbour disputes:

... the Crown is more inclined to use a peace bond in a non-family violence case because the issues are clearly different, the parties generally are not going to have a continuing relationship... (ON Crown Attorney)

In general peace bonds are most useful in resolving things that are sort of more civil than they are police related, but there's still a potential there for something to go bad. So, before anything does go wrong or becomes criminal we suggest people go in and get a peace bond. Neighbour disputes seem to be a big one because you're living side by side.

Domestic related would probably be the least useful because at the end of the day it's just a peace of paper. (ON Police officer)

Well, I would say that the 810 peace bonds are more commonly used with non-family related violence, say neighbour disputes, the sexual predator or paedophile, and I would say that they're not used as frequently in the family violence or spousal situation. (ON Crown Attorney)

A Hamilton J.P. told the writer that he is inclined to refer women who want a peace bond in cases of spousal or partner violence back to the police. The processing of peace bonds in Hamilton is the same as in Halifax. The applicant swears out an information to the Justice of the Peace who then sets a date for the hearing. If the case is contested, it is heard before a judge but the process can be lengthy, taking up to six months before a peace bond is issued.

In lieu of section 810 peace bonds, the practice in Hamilton has been a heavy reliance on 'common law' peace bonds[7] usually voluntarily entered into at trial as a condition or as part of sentencing.

Can I say one more thing? Because we do deal with common law peace bonds here as well, that's a court order and we prosecute that pursuant to section 127 of the Criminal Code. Disobeying a court order, which is a straight indictable offence. (ON Crown Attorney)

Given the regular use of common law peace bonds in Ontario, another Hamilton Crown Attorney noted that section 810 peace bonds were "irrelevant to domestic violence in this jurisdiction." Similar sentiments were expressed by the following shelter worker:

Um, I guess, primarily in situations where women have been to court because of the situation of abuse, and an arrest and something has been negotiated outside the courtroom and the guy has agreed to a peace bond. That has happened, generally women who have very high levels of fear have had contact obviously with the police and the judiciary, it's just, we don't see them that often. (ON Shelter worker)

Other than section 810s and common law peace bonds, battered women in Ontario can obtain restraining orders by going to Family court. Most recently, new legislation seeks to make 'emergency intervention orders' available to partners and spouses of abusers on a round-the-clock basis. However, as of the writing of this report the *Domestic Violence Protection Act* was passed by the Ontario Legislature but had not yet been proclaimed. These orders can be issued immediately rather than in six months, which is an answer to one of the major problems associated with section 810 recognizances.

I don't, no. I have helped with it, I'm not sure I could guess but I would make a point of advising, probably both clients about that as an option. I

[7] Common law peace bonds are handed down by common law precedent which empowers judges to set conditions concerning conduct on persons as part of or even in lieu of sentencing. The respondent typically enters this 'bond' into 'voluntarily'.

think that we would, just as a part of giving women their rights, we would cover a peace bond, the number of women that actually do peace bonds aren't very high. (ON Shelter worker)

Um, I'm not sure that I'd say a preference, but certainly it's more common that our clients have more restraining orders. (ON Shelter worker)

Ontario Crown attorneys, in conjunction with police and Corrections Canada, are also experimenting with the use of section 810 peace bonds in cases where sexual predators are released from incarceration. The offender is asked to voluntarily enter into the order. A similar program is being implemented in Manitoba (see section 10.1).

Hamilton police data on peace bond dispositions from 1997-2000 seem to support the observations of informants who point to the heavy use of common law peace bonds. Table 9.1.1 shows that while the overall use of 'peace bonds' is dropping during both sentencing and as a trial disposition, these numbers are still much higher than recorded section 810 issuances for the Hamilton court.

Table 9.1.1: Hamilton Peace Bond Dispositions in Cases of Spousal Assault

YEAR	Withdrawn	Sentence
2000	161	24
1999	187	81
1998	193	108
1997	349	238

Source: Hamilton Police Service Monthly Spousal Assault Summary

We queried Hamilton police records personnel about the meaning 'peace bonds.' Their answer was that they include "mainly" common law peace bonds in their numbers. Thus, when we compare Hamilton court reported section 810 peace bonds versus Hamilton police numbers on common law peace bond issuances, we find the following: ACCS data for Hamilton in 1999/00 reported 26 section 810 peace bond issuances, for 1998/99: 17 issuances, and 1997/98: 19 issuances. However, in-house Hamilton police statistics indicate 268 peace bonds for 1999, 301 for 1998, and 587 for 1997. Obviously, this is a great discrepancy.

It seems that whereas Halifax relies on arrest and release on an undertaking, Hamilton uses a similar approach but often includes common law peace bonds at trial.

9.2 Respondent Characteristics

Given that we had no individual case tracking information from the Hamilton police information system, no respondent information was available. Existing Hamilton police statistics also did not include this information so we cannot know who has peace bonds issued against them in this jurisdiction.

9.3 Conditions

As in the case of respondent characteristics, no statistical information on conditions imposed when peace bonds are issued is available for Hamilton because we had no access to police records. However, there is reason to believe that similar conditions are typically imposed in Hamilton as in Halifax or Winnipeg:

> *The no-contact, no-communication, to have a radius, remember their work places or their general hang outs, where they go to school, make them think of all the areas that they attend that the suspect or the offender would know about. Also, one of the big things is to ask for it and if the Justice of the Peace turns you down then that's one thing but you can pretty much ask for anything you think is going to make you and your children safe. If you get it refused then that's fine but if you never ask and could have had it that's a different story.* (ON Police officer)

Most of the people we interviewed cited 'no contact' and 'KPGB' as the two most frequent conditions imposed.

9.4 Breach Rates

Breach rates for Hamilton could not be calculated without access to local police records and a CPIC check. Since this information was not available, we cannot establish how many persons violated conditions of a peace bond in cases of domestic violence for Hamilton. As for Halifax, most informants reported that if a violation of a peace bond occurred, the police would arrest for both the substantive offence and violation of the order:

> *Police will charge the 810 and if they determine that the accused is on a peace bond, just like they would if they determined he was on a recognizance or a probation order. They would, I would expect them to lay a charge for both the substantive charge and the breach of a peace bond.* (ON Crown Attorney)
>
> *They charge for everything. So if an assault has occurred, and a threat, and they happen to be on a peace bond as well all three charges are laid.* (ON Police officer)

However, one informant indicated otherwise:

Usually, it's a single charge of an assault ... (ON Police officer)

9.5 Sentencing

Justice personnel in Hamilton report that they have not seen any significant change in sentencing practices since Bill C-42 was enacted. Given the nature of peace bond use in Hamilton, most informants reported that such orders were not taken seriously and that jail sentences almost never happen for breaches alone:

> *No, to tell you the truth, not for peace bonds like this because generally if you're going the peace bond route and there's been a breach of a peace bond, you're not going to be in the two year type of range, two years, you're probably going to have to have a criminal offence too, and you'll probably attract more of a penalty for the criminal offence than for breaching the court order.* (ON Crown Attorney)

> *I've never heard of anyone getting ... I've been in this job for 13 years and I've never heard of a guy going to jail for breach of a peace bond at all, let alone for two years. Never, never, I've never heard that. That's still mostly considered not a big deal.* (ON Police officer)

Although individual case records were not made available to us in order to examine sentencing rates in Hamilton, police statistics indicate fewer not guilty dispositions in cases of domestic violence since 1997 (see Table 9.5.1). This is an interesting trend when coupled with data from Table 9.1.1 on peace bond issuances. It appears that as guilty findings have increased, peace bond issuances have dropped.

Table 9.5.1: Spousal Assault Dispositions, Hamilton (1997-2000)

YEAR	DISPOSITIONS					
	Guilty		Not guilty		Withdrawn	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2000	931	41.9	119	5.4	1173	52.8
1999	1092	42.6	193	7.5	1278	49.8
1998	1016	37.8	334	12.4	1335	49.7
1997	808	31.3	427	16.5	1348	52.2

Source: Hamilton Police Service Monthly Spousal Assault Summary

10.0 WINNIPEG

The provincial capital of Manitoba, Winnipeg is located at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, almost at the geographic centre of North America. With an ethnically diverse population, Winnipeg is characterised by slow but steady growth. It is the eighth largest city in Canada and dominates the Manitoba economy. Originally a Hudson's Bay Company trading post, Winnipeg has become the grain centre on the American continent owing to its geographical position. Current estimates place the population of the city of Winnipeg at 629,700 inhabitants. The Winnipeg Police Service employs 1,179 officers and 299 civilian staff. In 2000, the police service responded to 13,547 'domestic calls.'

Winnipeg is also known for being home to one of the most comprehensive family violence response systems in Canada, including the Family Violence Court from which much of the data and analysis for this section is based.

10.1 Context, Processing and Enforcement

Zero tolerance towards violence against women in the home in Manitoba has resulted in less use of peace bonds in cases of domestic violence. The preferred course of action is for the police to arrest for assault where reasonable and probable grounds exist. Only if grounds are absent will the police officer consider referring the victim to a peace bond, or more likely, a restraining order:

> *...if we can lay a charge, we prefer to lay a charge, it's not to be used as an option. Our domestic violence policy is zero tolerance, ok? But we still have to have probable grounds to believe that an offence occurred. No matter whether it's zero tolerance or not. If it's one of these ones where the likelihood of prosecution is next to nil, let's go for the 810, ok?* (MB Police officer)

> *...laying peace bond applications arising from domestic disputes or stalking situations, you know, where a person fears for their personal safety as opposed to related to property. If we can't lay a charge, if there's not enough, but there's enough to go before a Justice to get an 810, then by all means let's get an 810, lets get something in place.* (MB Police officer)

As with both Ontario and Nova Scotia, when an assault charge is laid, the offender is released on conditions and this acts as a temporary restraining order until trial:

> *Well, not many. I guess the other thing too is in Manitoba when a person is charged with an offence, an assault or threatens this type of offence, there is an automatic no contact order, there is a restraining order or conditions attached to their release from custody. So they get those, you*

know that type of protective order just on the basis of the charge being laid. (MB Shelter worker)

The most common use of peace bonds in cases of domestic violence reportedly occurs at trial. The defendant enters into a section 810 peace bond voluntarily as part of a mediated solution or as part of a sentence:

> *They will use a peace bond under certain conditions where and if a complainant is agreeable to that the charges are stayed and then both parties enter to a peace bond for a period of a year. Peace bonds are limited in their duration.* (MB Shelter worker)

In many cases where peace bonds are selected as a remedy for domestic violence situations, the procedure seems common to all three jurisdictions, including Winnipeg:

> *You bring an application in provincial court before the magistrate, have the information sworn and then the respondent is served with the peace bond application and if the person doesn't contest it that's the end of it, the peace bond is in effect. If the person contests it then there is a hearing in provincial court before a provincial court judge to determine whether the peace bond application will be granted or not.* (MB Crown Attorney).
>
> *With us the minute we hear it the minute a disclosure is made. The Crown becomes the complainant.* (MB Police officer)

So long as the peace bond is not contested, a battered partner may get an order issued on their behalf within a couple of weeks. However, if the respondent cannot be located or decides to contest the recognizance, the process slows considerably:

> *Well they don't live there, or we can't find, or they're abating service, if we think they're abating service we'll show warrant for their arrest. If, they're severed, and they don't attend in court, then it's either struck off for personal service, it hasn't been personally served, or a warrant goes out for their arrest.* (MB Justice of the Peace)

In cases of domestic violence, obtaining a peace bond might involve referral to either the police or having both the applicant and respondent engage in mediation:

> *What happens is mediation services attend the court, the accused is summoned to appear in court and we type up an information, and get the informant to swear the information. What we do is after we read all the particulars we shorten it up to what we feel should be said in it. And get them to swear it so that it goes into court within two weeks as long as the summons actually gets served on the respondent or the accused. Once it's in court mediation services meets outside of court, they try to mediate it before it actually, they actually go into the courtroom to see if both of them will enter into mutual peace bonds, so no contact, communication, not attend, the usual. If one party refuses to do that then what happens*

they go into court. The judge tries once again to mediate it. (MB Justice of the Peace)

... there is some kind of a situation that, needs to be resolved, and um, sometimes we'll refer them back to the police if they've had contact with the police, because sometimes the police will go out and just talk to people and that will kind of settle things down. Uh, or sometimes people go through mediation, that sort of thing. (MB Justice of the Peace)

In any case, the use of section 810 peace bonds in cases of domestic violence in Winnipeg is not a preferred course of action, especially as an initial point of contact with the justice system. Peace bonds in Winnipeg (as in both Halifax and Hamilton) are primarily seen as helpful in neighbour dispute situations:

... my first experience with peace bonds were actually situations involving neighbours or involving disputes at bars between people that are in non-domestic relationships. Actually I found those to be quite useful. I can't say the same success can be applied to domestic situations ... (MB Police officer)

In cases of partner violence, peace bonds are perceived to be far less useful. Instead, there is a far greater reliance on domestic violence emergency protection orders obtained under Manitoba's *Domestic Violence and Stalking Prevention, Protection and Compensation Act* (1999):

No, I would never advise somebody to go get a peace bond. The only time I see a peace bond being used is in the case in which they are looking at staying the charge and then entering both parties into a peace bond. That's the only time I see a peace bond being used. (MB Shelter worker)

Exactly, a protection order is primarily a domestic violence tool and that's what it is used for whereas a peace bond would sort of cover the whole thing. But now if you try to go into the courts and say I want to get a peace bond against my husband you wouldn't get it you would get a protection order. (MB Police officer)

But even before the recent provincial domestic violence legislation, most Manitoba shelter workers report that battered women used provincial non-molestation orders provided by family courts:

So, peace bonds aren't orders that most of our women use, most of our women if it is for protection purposes then they would either go with what used to be, some of them might still have the non-molestation orders or the restraining orders that were in place, others might be going for the new protection orders or going to their lawyers for a prevention order. The peace bond is usually, the only time that we've ever seen it used is if it was a family member, or someone that they weren't living with as opposed to a spouse. If it's a spouse we always would refer them to either get the new protection order or prevention order. (MB Shelter worker)

> *... it is rare that we've seen peace bonds, most of our clients are in need of a good protection plan and a peace bond wouldn't be something we'd suggest unless it was say a far removed family member or somebody was coming in about a gang member, you might be able to take out a peace bond on that.* (MB Shelter worker)

Finally, a recent trend in the use of peace bonds in Manitoba (also echoed in Ontario) is the increasing use of peace bonds for tracking and controlling soon to be released high-risk offenders:

> *... it's a group, it's run by the province and it's got to do with sexual offenders and it's a community notification group headed by the province and this is what we used to do if there's a sexual offender being released back into a neighbourhood and they felt that he was as risk to re-offend, and he had uh, a package was put together and posters to be broadcast, whatever. Well because of all the various problems that we have, being in the RCMP with the federal privacy act, we're now looking at 810's and we go and speak to them if we can, prior to their release and quite often they consent to the 810 before they get out of jail on statutory release.* (MB Police officer)

> *We do have a High Risk Offender Unit that prosecutes high-risk offenders of all sorts and what they will often do is bring a peace bond application if the person is coming out of jail for instance and hasn't had any treatment.* (MB Crown Attorney)

> *We're getting more the aspects of high-risk offenders. Our purpose here, once we're up to full purpose power, is to implement a provincial flagging system. And the people we're putting on peace bonds are high-risk offenders. That doesn't negate domestic assault and some of them fit into that category, but we really haven't had many.* (MB Crown Attorney)

10.2 Respondent Characteristics

Utilising WFVC data cross-referenced with police records for 1993-1997, we find that the average peace bond respondent in Winnipeg is 32.5 years old (n=340). Seventy-one per cent of respondents are male and 23 per cent are female (n=340), although we could not discern gender for 5.6 per cent of the names in the data set.

The average duration of a peace bond issuance in Winnipeg between 1993-1997 was 11.7 months (n=340). Forty-six per cent of persons issued peace bonds in the WFVC had previous records, averaging 6.8 offences (n=157) before the issuance of a section 810 recognizance.

Unlike Halifax, in Winnipeg 98.8 per cent of peace bond respondents (n=336) were also facing other concurrent charges along with the issuance of the recognizance. Of these

respondents, 31.8 per cent were facing two or more other charges. This is due to the centralised WFVC and a policy of arrest and charging for cases of domestic violence.

As in the case of Halifax, Table 10.2.1 demonstrates that the most frequent concurrent offence was assault (n=251), followed by threats (n=42). Also as in Halifax, it seems that breaches of court orders (n=9) and breaches of peace bonds (n=9) were sometimes concurrent charges (n=3) so that one breached peace bond was being replaced by another.

Table 10.2.1: Concurrent Offences at Time of PB Issuance, Winnipeg 1993-1997 (n=336)

OFFENCE	N	%*
Assault	251	73.8
Threats	42	12.4
Breach of recognizance	9	2.6
Breach of peace bond	9	2.6
Sexual assault	7	2.1
FMA	5	1.5
Breach of probation	2	0.6

* Does not add to 100 because only top frequencies listed.

10.3 Conditions

In Winnipeg, far fewer peace bonds on the police information systems (local or CPIC) contained information on conditions imposed. In fact, 98.2 per cent of cases had no information about conditions attached to the file (see Table 10.3.1).

Despite this lack of statistical information, Manitoba justice personnel reported that 'keep the peace and be of good behaviour' as well as 'no contact or communication' were the most common conditions imposed:

> *The no contact/communication/not to attend, those are the basics. When I say not to attend, are you familiar not to attend at or near their residence or place of work, etc. Those are the generic ones. Some of the other ones are sometimes brought up are the children.* (MB Police officer)
>
> *Uh, the automatic "keep the peace", "be on good behaviour" and sometimes it's a "No contact, no communication". And not to attend at or*

near their residence, work place, place of worship. (MB Justice of the Peace)

These observations were affirmed by another J.P. who responded in the following manner:

Well there's almost always a no contact, for communication, not to attend at the resident's house, you know, those would be the most common things for sure. (MB Justice of the Peace)

Table 10.3.1: Peace Bond Conditions in Police Databases for Winnipeg, 1993-1997 (N=340)

	N	%*
No contact	2	0.6
Batterer's program	1	0.3
Contact only for access to children	1	0.3
No alcohol	1	0.3
No conditions listed on police record	334	98.2

* Does not add to 100 because of multiple conditions per case.

10.4 Breach Rates

As in the case of both Halifax and Hamilton, most persons interviewed in Winnipeg reported that the police would arrest a suspect for both the substantive offence and breach of a peace bond:

Oh no, we arrest for the breach too. It's a new charge. (MB Police officer)

Maybe you misunderstood, yes, he'd be charged for breach of the peace bond. But in that case we would proceed on the breach of the peace bond and an additional assault. Unless there are compelling reasons not to. (MB Crown attorney)

However, this is not borne out in the police files and key Crown attorneys reported that charging for both would be redundant. In many cases, the breach charge is the first to be dropped during plea-bargaining. As in the case for the Halifax data, the definition

employed to ascertain a breach is any criminal offence while under conditions of a peace bond (see section 8.4). Since the Winnipeg peace bond data are based on the WFVC database, all cases are domestic violence related.

Of those persons issued peace bonds in cases of domestic violence in Winnipeg between 1993-1997, ten per cent (n=34) committed an offence while under conditions of the section 810 recognizance. Another 27.9 per cent (n=95) committed an offence after the peace bond had lapsed. In Winnipeg, male respondents had a higher likelihood of re-offending than female respondents both during (12.1% vs. 5.1%) and after the peace bond (33.5% vs. 12.7%).

Table 10.4.1: Peace Bond Breach Rates in Winnipeg, 1993-1997 (N=340)

	During PB		After PB	
	N	%	N	%
All domestic violence related peace bonds	34	10.0	95	27.9
Male respondent (n=242)	29	12.1	81	33.5
Female respondent (n=79)*	4	5.1	10	12.7

* Offender's gender could not be discerned in 19 cases.

The most common offences committed while under conditions of a peace bond related to domestic violence in Winnipeg is assault (23.3%), followed by failure to attend/disobeying an order (18.3%) and theft (8.3%). The same three offences were also most likely to be committed as offences committed after a peace bond had lapsed, except that the most frequent offence was failure to attend or disobeying an order.

Table 10.4.2: Offences while under Conditions of Peace Bond (Winnipeg, 1993-1997)

OFFENCE (N=60)	N	%*
Assault	14	23.3
Failure to attend court/ Disobey order	11	18.3
Theft	5	8.3
Operation while impaired	3	5.0
Mischief	3	5.0
Possession of weapon	2	3.3
Misconduct of officers	2	3.3
Uttering threats	2	3.3
False pretence/statement	2	3.3
Uttering forged document	2	3.3
Fraud	2	3.3
Failure to comply	2	3.3

* Does not add to 100 because only top frequencies listed.

Of those committing an offence while under conditions of a peace bond in Winnipeg (n=42), the average number of offences committed was 2.1. For those who committed an offence after the peace bond had lapsed, the average number of offences committed was 3.5.

Table 10.4.3: Offences Committed by Respondents after Peace Bond Lapsed (Winnipeg, 1993-1997)

OFFENCE (N=239)	N	%*
Failure to attend court / Disobey order	61	25.5
Assault	37	15.5
Theft	23	9.6
Operation while impaired	16	6.7
Uttering threats	13	5.4
Failure to comply	12	5.0
Mischief	9	3.8
Assault w/weapon or causing bodily harm	6	2.5
Breaking and entering	6	2.5
Possession of stolen property	6	2.5
Uttering forged document	5	2.1
False pretence/statement	4	1.7
Fraud	4	1.7
(Narcotics Control Act) possession	3	1.3
(Narcotics Control Act) trafficking	3	1.3
Aggravated assault	2	0.8
Indecent/harassing telephone calls	2	0.8

* Does not add to 100 because only top frequencies listed.

10.5 Sentencing

Of all the offences committed by persons under a peace bond in Winnipeg, the length and severity of sanctions obviously depended on the offence. Offenders who were in breach of a peace bond by committing an offence while it was still in effect were sentenced to an average of 20.6 months probation (n=21) and/or 3.4 months in jail (n=20) and/or $316 in fines (n=11). The major difference between Halifax and Winnipeg is the length of jail

sentence. This may have something to do with the specialised nature of the WFVC which concentrates only on family violence matters rather than general criminal cases.

None of the justice personnel interviewed in Winnipeg felt that changes in the maximum sentence length had any effect on sentencing.

11.0 OVERALL FINDINGS

The objective of this last part of the report is to try to bring together the findings from Winnipeg, Hamilton and Halifax, national trend data, and any additional information to get a general picture of the use of peace bonds in cases of partner violence in Canada. Of course, we are particularly interested here in what we can discern about the specific effect of Bill C-42 in the process, application and enforcement of peace bonds.

11.1 Peace Bonds and Violence in the Home

Without question, the major hurdle for battered women who wish to obtain a peace bond is procedural rather that a problem that could have been ameliorated by amendments to the *Criminal Code*. In all three jurisdictions, obtaining a peace bond by direct application to a J.P. was reportedly a time-consuming problem wrought with delays, making section 810 recognizances a poor choice for battered women.

> *No. The real problem with all of this is whether it's peace bonds or assault charges is that the court system being what it is it takes a long time for things to get through.* (NS Judge).
>
> *It's unfortunate, it's too bad something can't go into place once the application has been made ... it's too bad something can't go into place as soon as the application has been made.* (NS Justice of the Peace)
>
> *... it's a laborious process that takes too long.* (MB Shelter worker)

If the respondent wishes to contest the order, or cannot be found, delays are inevitable:

> *One thing I have noticed that appears to me to be a problem is women going to court for a peace bond and he decides he won't sign therefore they have to go through a trial. And I know a woman who went this month, a couple of weeks ago, actually the 17th, and she must go back in October. The courts are very backed up or they're not putting it as a priority, or whatever, I'm not really sure. It's a real problem for that woman and her children.* (NS Shelter Worker)
>
> *They set it down for trial and it usually takes here, boy, about a good six to eight months.* (MB Justice of the Peace)

Another procedural problem with peace bonds for battered women is that the process is intimidating because they cannot be obtained ex parte and the onus is placed on the applicant to acquire the order:

> *No, we bring some onus on the woman to, I mean these things are due to a bad situation, so, we've helped her all the way through court and through this process, now we're saying to please take some responsibility to get your life back on track and carry on.* (MB Police officer)

> *... I've heard complaints all the way along. SO INTIMIDATING ... Yes, the process tends to be intimidating based just on where the woman is at, and because it's telling her story again, and if my understanding is correct, they also have to let the person know who she's applying against with the peace bond, and so she knows that she has to again deal with him through that system, so even though it's a quasi-judicial process, I think there's that fear of 'Oh my god, I have to be in court with him, and what is he going to do, this is going to make it worse' ... and yes, I think that there's all sorts of barriers.* (ON Shelter worker)

Of course, if an abused or at-risk partner wants or needs help in the process of obtaining a peace bond, our informants reported that the applicant must pay for their own legal costs:

> *The disadvantage under our current peace bond system is that by and large the peace bonds are prosecuted by the individual as opposed to the Crown Attorney. So it's difficult for someone who wants a peace bond to get it unless they're comfortable with the court process or can afford a lawyer.* (NS Judge)

> *Because a peace bond was set up, um, twofold, with a non-molestation order and the restraining orders, they didn't have to appear in court, when you apply for a peace bond you have to appear, and then he gets to say whether he wants it or not, and then can get sent to mediation and then it might need to have to go to trial if he's appealing it and it's a lengthy process, most of our women need to have something that's in place immediately.* (MB Shelter worker)

Moreover, at least in Nova Scotia, there is no legal aid for applicants obtaining peace bonds. If a summons needs to be served on the respondent, this fee must be paid by the applicant:

> *Nova Scotia Legal Aid does not provide assistance with women in domestic violence situations for seeking peace bonds, and that is something that should have been changed a long time ago. It's totally, you know, archaic ...* (NS Lawyer)

One NS shelter worker aptly summed up most of the informants' sentiments by stating "It's just another barrier when they don't need one."

Many of the potential difficulties encountered by a partner seeking protection through a peace bond are related to the fact that the entire ideology of the criminal justice system response to intimate violence has shifted. By and large, persons interviewed for this report argued that peace bonds were 'archaic' in light of contemporary pro-charge policies:

> *No, not a peace bond. A peace bond is obsolete almost, I mean you just don't .... when I saw these questions I wasn't sure whether you were sort of using a generic form for a protective order.* (MB Shelter worker)

In addition, alternative remedies are reportedly more likely to be used, including:

(1) restraining or non-molestation orders through family courts;
(2) emergency protection orders under provincial domestic violence legislation; or
(3) obtaining conditions on a written undertaking when the accused is arraigned for assault charges.

> *I think what the Crown Attorney's policy says in domestic violence situations is they should be seeking a written undertaking from that individual ordering that they have no contact with the victim.* (NS Lawyer)

> *... the moment the police arrest me I could be released on a condition that I stay away from you, or stay off booze, or be controlled by a condition that may effect the probability of that offence occurring again. With a peace bond that can't happen. A peace bond is never in place until such time as a judge hears the evidence and makes a decision. And in some cases it's months and months and months. That's the major factor is the delay.* (NS Justice of the Peace)

> *And for anything that's domestic normally they're protection order, prevention order, if it's domestic related. So it's really stopped the peace bonds. Peace bonds, it's usually ... we get neighbours, or friends, or something like that.* (MB Justice of the Peace)

Thus, section 810 peace bonds, as a form of initial remedy for partner violence are increasingly uncommon. Most of the peace bond applications seen by justice professionals in the three cities included in this report are largely neighbour disputes:

> *Well, neighbourhood disputes, sometimes we'll get husband and wife or boyfriend and girlfriend who want a peace bond, they don't want to have nothing to do with the boyfriend so they get a peace bond.* (MB Police Officer)

> *... a lot of peace bonds are neighbourly disputes. We might be neighbours and I don't like the way you built your fence, "take that fence down or I'll go shoot you.", you get a peace bond because I threatened you.* (NS Justice of the Peace)

Peace bonds are still quite common as a form of disposition in all three jurisdictions. However, the actual number of section 810 peace bonds versus common law peace bonds is difficult to disentangle, especially for Hamilton. For all domestic violence related peace bonds issued in Halifax and Winnipeg between 1993-2001 (n=424), we can make the following observations (see Tables 11.1.1 and 11.1.2):

First, the most common relationship status between respondent and applicant in domestic violence related peace bond issuances was common-law (30.2%), followed by separated (21.2%), boyfriend/girlfriend (21.0%) and married (13.0%). Over 70 per cent of domestic-violence related issuances were against a male respondent, on behalf of a lone female applicant.

Table 11.1.1: Respondent by Applicant Gender for Applicant Domestic Violence Related Peace Bond Issuances (N=383)*						
	Man		Woman		Both	
Respondent	N	%	N	%	N	%
Man (n=296)	12	3.1	271	70.8	14	3.7
Woman (n=87)	70	18.2	14	3.7	2	0.5

*Gender could not be discerned for either the applicant or offender in 37 cases
Percentages based on total cases.

Table 11.1.2: Relationship between Respondent and Applicant for Peace Bond Issuances in Cases of Domestic Violence (Halifax and Winnipeg 1993-2001)

Relationship (N=424)	N	%
Common-law	128	30.2
Separated	90	21.2
Boyfriend/girlfriend	89	21.0
Married	55	13.0
Family	22	5.2
No relationship	13	3.1
Divorced	6	1.4
Friend	3	0.7
Acquaintance	3	0.7
Unknown	15	3.5

11.2 The Effect of Provincial Domestic Violence Legislation

It cannot be over-stated that in cases of domestic violence, section 810 peace bond applications have been made uncommon by provincial protection order legislation in Manitoba. In cases where specific provincial domestic violence emergency orders are unavailable, there are non-molestation, restraining, and exclusive possession (of the matrimonial home) orders available under provincial family law legislation. At the time of the writing of this report, four provinces and one territory had enacted their own

domestic violence legislation.[8] Ontario had passed new legislation (*Domestic Violence Protection Act*) but it had not yet been proclaimed.

According to informants in Winnipeg, where Manitoba provincial domestic violence legislation has been in effect since June 1999, the emergency protection orders available under this legislation make peace bonds an unlikely recourse for battered women:

> *... we've got provincial legislation that covers that area and it's far more effective than the peace bond.* (MB Crown Attorney)
>
> *... we used to have, were domestic, or stalking kind of situations, which is now, they're covered by other legislation, here in Manitoba. So it's cut down on the number of peace bond applications.* (MB Justice of the Peace)

A breach of a provincial restraining order in Manitoba is processed by way of section 127 of the *Code*. This is believed to be a better remedy because, as a Manitoba Crown attorney put it: "the penalty has a bit more teeth…it's easier to get and it has more teeth." But even before the Manitoba domestic violence legislation, peace bonds were not the preferred protective order, at least in Winnipeg:

> *No, we're ... prior to ... they used to have these non-molestation orders which would mean that, ok, like you and I could live together, but you would have a non-molestation order so all of a sudden, you're upset with me at 2:00 in the morning, you call the police and you say "he's bothering me" with a peace bond, it's laid out in black and white. Which is extremely important for the enforcement, it's laid right out.* (MB Police officer)

One of the perceived benefits of such legislation is the immediacy of the order and the fact that there is often no end-date proscribed:

> *So what happens is they go into court, and they come into court, everything's done in writing, they swear to their evidence. They give us more verbal evidence, then we make a decision. And if they're given their protection order then, it's for life. It's there and sometimes the person from the house, and then later on will file for separation or whatever. But it's no contact/communication, not a tad. We could remove someone from the house, we could have the police search their house for guns if she says there are guns and knows where they are. There could be no contact with children, if the children are involved in the domestic abuse. And it's on for life, until someone files, in the court of Queen's bench to get it set aside.* (MB Justice of the Peace)

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[8] Saskatchewan: *The Victims of Domestic Violence Act, 1995;* Prince Edward Island: *The Victims of Family Violence Act, 1996*; Yukon: *Family Violence Protection Act, 1999*; Alberta: *Protection Against Family Violence Act, 1999*; Manitoba: *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Prevention, Protection and Compensation Act, 1999.*

On the other hand, at least one Winnipeg police officer saw this not as an advantage but rather as a problem. The officer questioned the efficacy of having no time limit on the order:

> *No, no, actually we prefer, from our point of view, we prefer the 810's because you do have a time, you know, you've got the year, and so therefore you're putting a little bit of onus on the person to try and get a life together and try and make some plans.* (MB Police officer)

In order to try to assess the effect of provincial domestic violence legislation on the use of section 810 peace bonds, we may consider longitudinal data from the ACCS. Of those provinces and territories with provincial domestic violence legislation, PEI and the Yukon reported such small and erratic issuance frequencies on the ACCS that they could not be used for longitudinal analysis.

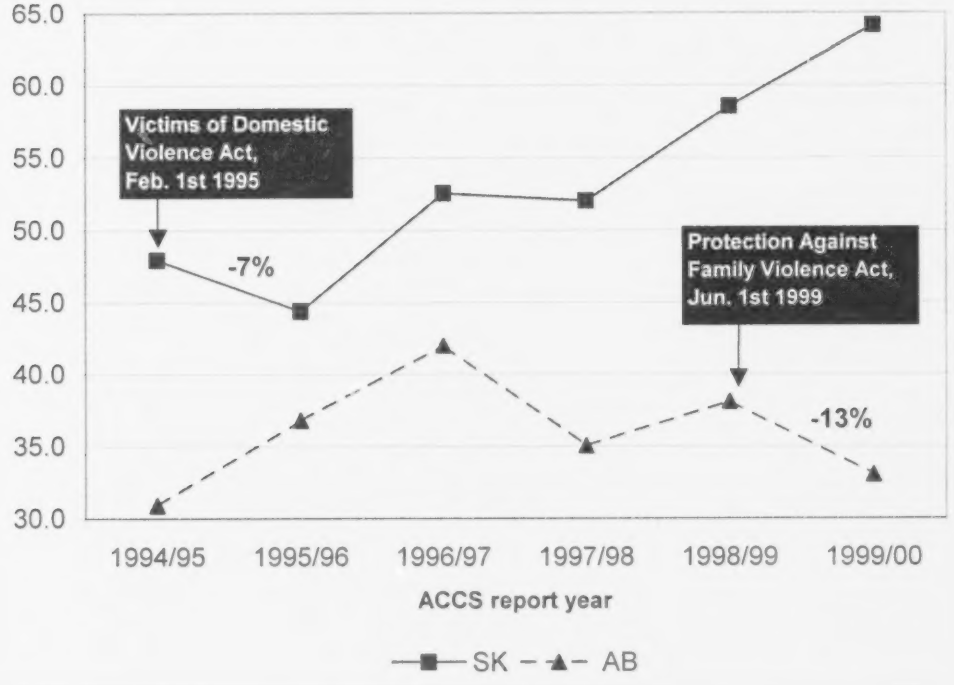
Although Manitoba has domestic violence legislation, it does not participate in the ACCS. Ontario's domestic violence legislation has yet to be proclaimed, and in any case would be too recent to include in the analysis given that no post-enactment ACCS data on peace bonds is available. The only two provinces that make reasonable cases are Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Graph 11.2.1 demonstrates that for both Saskatchewan and Alberta, there were no drops in 810 issuances immediately following enactment of provincial domestic violence legislation: a seven per cent drop in 1995/96 for Saskatchewan and a 13 per cent drop in 1999/00 for Alberta.

However, in the case of Alberta, an even larger one-year drop of section 810 issuances occurred in 1997/98 (16%) when no provincial domestic violence legislation existed. Given that both of these provinces were not part of this report's three-site study, it is unclear what justice personnel might say about these statistical trends.

It must be noted, however, that the data presented in Graph 11.2.1 reflects the total number of peace bonds issued and is not restricted to domestic violence related issuances. As mentioned, it is not possible to isolate this data from the ACCS.

Graph 11.2.1: Peace Bond Issuance Rates per 100,000 Population for Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Effect of Provincial Protection Order Legislation



11.3 Efficacy of Bill C-42

Generally speaking, of the informants who expressed an opinion and were sufficiently knowledgeable about the Bill C-42 amendments to peace bond issuances in the three jurisdictions we studied, most reported that the amendments to sections 810 and 811 had no discernable effect on the use of peace bonds in cases of domestic violence. One Nova Scotia J.P. aptly sums up this sentiment:

> Interviewer: *Okay, based on your experience, have the handling of peace bonds changed since the 1995 Bill C-42 amendments?*
>
> J.P.: *They haven't.*
>
> Interviewer: *They haven't at all?*
>
> J.P.: *No.*

The following sections look more closely at the effect of Bill C-42 as well as perceptions about its efficacy in the three jurisdictions studied. Each section deals directly with a corresponding goal of the legislation.

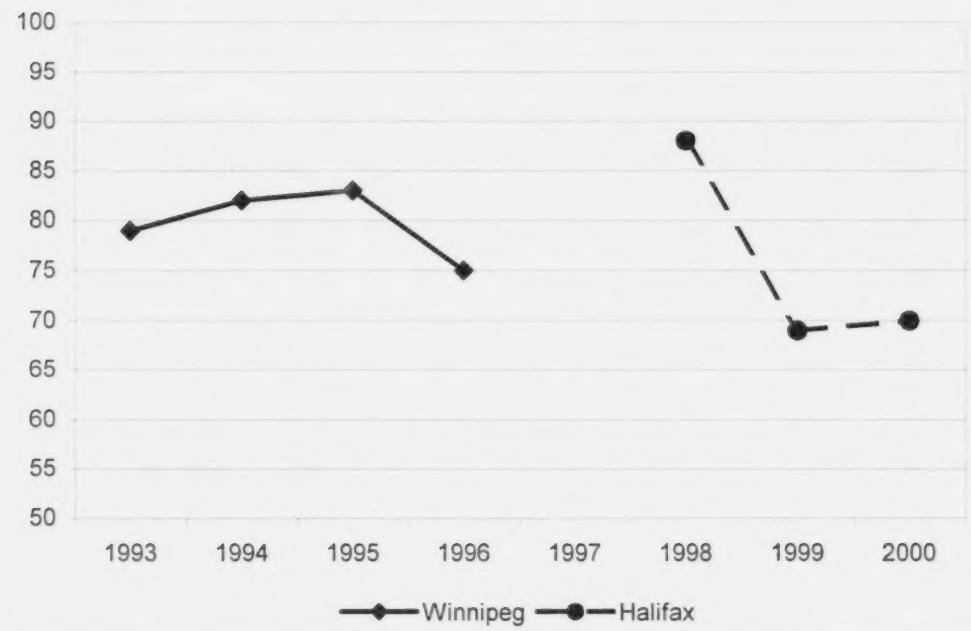
11.3.1 Increased Accessibility

A general goal of Bill C-42 was to increase accessibility to peace bonds. In section 7.1.1 of this report, we established that based on ACCS data, the annual peace bond issuance rate per 100,000 population climbed each year since 1994/95 after the enactment of Bill C-42. Obviously, we cannot say with certainty that these increases were directly due to the legislation.

An additional source of data comes from police records in Halifax and Winnipeg (depicted in Graph 11.3.1.1). There is no discernable trend from our site data that can tell us any more about accessibility for those two cities. Moreover, increased accessibility is most often a function of court procedure than legislation:

> *... when Parliament brought these changes in they probably weren't thinking of the court process, the court delay. I mean if an application is filed then the person has to be summoned which can take eight weeks. Then if they want to contest the application you set it down for a hearing and you're looking at six to ten months.* (NS Crown Attorney)

Graph 11.3.1.1 Peace Bond Issuances in Winnipeg and Halifax



Whereas one of the general intents of Bill C-42 was to increase accessibility, a more specific mechanism by which this was to be accomplished was third party applications.

11.3.2 Third Party Applications

Another provision of the Bill C-42 amendments to section 810 of the *Criminal Code* was to make it possible for a third party to obtain a peace bond on behalf of an applicant. That is, presumably to lay an information on behalf of someone at risk or in fear of harm from someone else. None of the statistical data either available to us or collected for this report included any information on third party applications. This information is simply not collected in police reports. More importantly, however, based on our interview data, it appears that third party applications are few and far between.

All informants queried about third party applications reported that this occurred very rarely or never:

> *Extremely rare. Less than one percent ... I've never seen that happen.*
> (NS Justice of the Peace)

> *Never. I've never heard of that. I would be really surprised if that's ever happened in Hamilton. I would love that!* (ON Shelter worker)
>
> *I don't think I've ever seen [the police apply for a peace bond]. I know that there seems to be some capacity for that, but I've personally never seen it.* (MB Shelter worker)

One Ontario women's shelter worker reported that she had never obtained a peace bond on behalf of a battered woman, and moreover, had never heard of anyone else doing so. None of the police officers we interviewed could recall a third party application either. Only one Winnipeg shelter worker could recall an incident but this was in the particular case of an under-age applicant:

> *Very rarely ... Well, because it's a person under the age of 18 and so it required an adult's signature, a person to apply on her behalf.* (MB Shelter worker)

In fact, the only third party applications recalled were a direct result of recent policies to track released high risk offenders and have very little to do with domestic violence cases:

> *... we've been involved in some of the third party applications brought by the police for sexual offenders.* (NS Crown Attorney)

Most informants we interviewed initially interpreted our questions as 'assisting' an applicant which is, of course, not uncommon:

> *Not on behalf of her, no. I've accompanied lots.* (NS Shelter Worker)
>
> *I'd say about ten percent [accompany the battered woman at the time of application]. I've never had an application made by a police officer.* (NS Justice of the Peace)
>
> *Oh yes, that, if there's, if we can get one, it's our policy to, we go get it, we help the woman with the whole process, we serve documents, we do information, we do the whole thing, we don't just tell them "you go get an 810" and send them down to the court office. We assist them and arrange for the Justice and help with the services.* (MB Police officer)

Assisting an applicant to get a peace bond was possible even before Bill C-42, and so has nothing to do with the legislative amendments. Rather, it is more likely a result of increased services for victims of violence and, in particular, battered women since the early 1980s.

There is, in fact, a clear legalistic disincentive for persons to make third party applications. Take for example the curious case of Ottawa, where battered women ended up getting caught in a procedural loop. If the police felt that there were insufficient grounds for charging in cases of domestic violence, they would sometimes advise women to get a peace bond. However, the J.P. would refer the woman back to the police arguing that if the police believed the woman needed protection due to some earlier episode, an

arrest should be made and charges laid. The police then decided to equip women with a letter to the J.P.:

> *Yes, and actually what we've done as a result of some of the problems when we came into the section here two years ago, what we ended up doing was creating a form letter for the victims so when our investigators get a report where there is not enough evidence we have a form letter that says the following: "Your Worship Justice of the Peace. I am Detective So and So of the Ottawa Police Service Partner Assault Section. I have investigated the incident indicating the file number and the occurrence date and determined that it did not meet the threshold of the criminal offence. However due to previous incidences and safety concerns of the victim I have directed him/her to 161 Elgin Street which is the courthouse, for an application to lay information under Section 810 under the Criminal Code of Canada so reports his/her application for same."* (ON Police officer, Ottawa)

The Justice of the Peace was purportedly "quite upset" by this practice. Indeed, most justice professionals we interviewed believed that peace bond applications were a private matter. In the case of Halifax, peace bonds are listed as a 'private recognizance' in the police database. But this attitude of 'personal responsibility' for obtaining a section 810 recognizance seems to be a well-entrenched aspect of both police and judicial reckoning.

> *... it is the individual person himself who makes the application. What we provide them is an information sheet that explains what the peace bond is and an information sheet that explains the process.* (NS Police officer)
>
> *... it's not the police officer who obtains the peace bond, it's the individual themselves. I have been a police officer for thirty years and anytime I was ever involved with peace bonds the only involvement I ever got was if I could help somebody take them down to court. A peace bond can only be obtained by that person, police cannot obtain the peace bond.* (NS Police officer)

The following Hamilton police officer reported being rebuked by the requirements of a J.P. to have the applicant lay an information in person:

> *It's funny you should ask that, we actually had officers attempt to apply for an 810 peace bond on behalf of a victim and our Justice of the Peace refused them saying he wanted the victim there personally ... So, what we're running into is, although the legislation says you can apply on behalf of someone else, the Justices of the Peace have taken the stand that they want the victim there personally, they want to speak to them.* (ON Police officer)

Whether based on legal precedent, practice, or fiction, the Justices of the Peace we interviewed seemed reticent to permit third party applications (even hypothetically):

> *Almost all of the evidence at a peace bond hearing is the oral evidence of the victim. That's almost always. The person would go in and, here's what I saw, or here's what I heard. Of course the rules of evidence would prohibit third party evidence. You couldn't go in and say, my sister told me, you know. But almost all of it is solely the evidence of the complainant.* (NS Justice of the Peace)

Notwithstanding a lack of actual use of third party provisions, the tendency to assist applicants rather than stand in lieu of them, and a tendency to define peace bond applications as 'privately' initiated legal orders, perhaps the greatest hurdle in the use of third party applications is a lack of practitioner knowledge:

> *I don't even think the police know they can do that.* (NS Lawyer)
>
> *Don't see them. They have brought them in, yeah, but they didn't obtain it, the person did it themselves ... Why they did it themselves? Cause I don't think the police knew they could do it, or wouldn't have time.* (MB Justice of the Peace)

Even justice personnel who have dealt with peace bonds for years were often unaware of the availability of third party application. It seems, however, that even when practitioners were aware of this possibility, previous legal practice and precedent would make it unlikely that third party applications would be accepted.

11.3.3 Practitioner Knowledge

It was not just the possibility of third party applications that many informants were unaware of. Generally speaking, even justice professionals who worked with peace bonds on a more or less regular basis were often unaware of changes to the legislation:

> *I've never heard of that.* (NS Shelter Worker)
>
> *I'm not 100% familiar with the amendment ...* (NS Police officer)
>
> *I hadn't heard of them [amendments] until I read them.* (ON Crown Attorney)
>
> *... aware of the section, yes, not the changes.* (MB Police officer)

Some of the informants we interviewed requested, along with an advance list of questions, the actual amendments made under Bill C-42 to sections 810 and 811.

11.3.4 Conditions

As mentioned in previous sections (8.3, 9.3, 10.3), the general tendency of judges when imposing conditions pursuant to a section 810 peace bond appears to be listing 'KPGB' and 'no communication or contact.' Amendments to section 810, and specifically the addition of subsection 3.2 providing judges with possible conditions relating to restricting

a person's ability to come within the vicinity or communicate 'directly or indirectly' with the applicant, laid out particular suggestions for conditions to be imposed. The additional section also makes possible to restrict a person's movement and communication in relation to an applicant's spouse and/or child.

Although our statistical data does not lend itself to the particulars of conditions imposed since they are based on police data entry practices, additional qualitative data from justice personnel interviews suggest that the conditions typically imposed by judges are largely similar in most cases:

> *Generally, it's just keep the peace and be of good behaviour, no contact.* (NS Justice of the Peace)

Recent provincial domestic violence legislation in Manitoba is believed to be a more robust tool for imposing conditions on a person by some informants:

> *It's not the rule of thumb in domestic situations, because, I don't have the literature in front of me, but, it seems to me that the dimensions of a protective order are far more reaching than the dimensions of a peace bond. So you can cover more, add more conditions on it, you can specify certain details on a protection order. Just the expediency of getting it.* (MB Shelter worker)

> *Like exclusive occupancy of the residence. There's also a part of the act that relates to firearms as well.* (MB Crown attorney)

However, one of the problems informants cite with reference to peace bonds is that typically vague wording or 'loopholes' can often be used by clever persons under a recognizance to continue to harass an applicant:

> *And as soon as they do the 'except for work related' and he works for say a cable company, well he had to drive through there to go to a work site. As soon as they put an 'except' in there they've given him an out.* (ON Police officer)

An additional problem can involve police discretionary practices wherein 'technical' violations of a peace bond are not taken seriously unless there is some other substantive or direct act involved such as a threat:

> *So the guy, I forget the language, you're supposed to keep the peace and be of good behaviour whatever the hell that means, and they, um, so the guy might show up at her workplace and leave a note or something, that he's not totally threatening so they can't charge him with threatening, but he seems like he's kind of bothering her, but that's not enough for the police. One police officer says oh that's not a breach and another says it is. Things like that will happen where he'll just seem to skate the line that maybe it's not a breach. Or he'll phone and it's not really a breach, like, when is it a breach?* (ON Shelter worker)

11.3.5Deterrence

Bill C-42 increased the maximum penalty for the violation of peace bonds from six months on summary conviction to two years on indictment. This not only increased the penalty for a breach but also redefined a violation of a peace bond as an indictable offence making it possible for police officers to arrest without necessarily witnessing the violation.

The ostensible goal of these amendments was to decrease the likelihood of breaches due to the severity and certainty of punishment: a person under conditions of a peace bond is more likely to be arrested and faces a heftier maximum sentence. That is, in part, the principle theory of deterrence.

In section 7.1.2 of this report, we already discussed how the national breach rate based on ACCS charge data has remained steady. Data from both Halifax and Winnipeg also support the fact that Bill C-42 has had no real effect on peace bond violations, whether domestic violence related or otherwise. Justice practitioners, themselves, were mostly of the opinion that these amendments meant very little in terms of specific and general deterrence:

> *I don't think it's really applicable, our clientele, if they're going to breach these things, it doesn't mean squat whether it's two years or five years. That's my personal opinion.* (MB Police officer)

Most informants argued that peace bonds are useless against persons who have a history of partner abuse. Instead, peace bonds were more beneficial in cases where minor infractions or disputes had occurred:

> *The cure is to work on the source of the problem not to give a court order to say, don't go beat her up, don't go near her. It doesn't work. Peace bonds work for people who otherwise are lawful. They might stop petty nuisances but they're not going to stop major crime.* (NS Justice of the Peace)
>
> *Peace bonds, court orders are effective to people who have just stepped over the line and they're not common, it's not common for them to step over that line.* (MB Police officer)
>
> *... there is no deterrent effect.* (ON Police officer)

Graph 11.3.5.1: Breach Rates in Winnipeg and Halifax

11.4 Enforcement Issues

Throughout this document, we have reported that zero tolerance policies have made peace bonds increasingly less relevant in cases of domestic violence. The single greatest factor in the decision not to use peace bonds emanates from pro-arrest and charge policies that prefer a suspect is charged where there are reasonable and probable grounds to charge him/her:

> *Zero tolerance has overshadowed any changes that were made in the legislation.* (NS Judge)
>
> *I think in the big scope it is, zero tolerance is better than peace bonds.* (NS Police officer)
>
> *I mean, the police charge policy is (unintelligible) but it's different with neighbours if they have discretion still with neighbours, they can go, even if there's reasonable grounds to believe that a low level assault has taken place they may choose not to lay the charge.* (MB Crown Attorney)
>
> *Yes. If someone calls me on the phone, and we do get the anonymous phone call, and they don't want any police action, they don't want to get involved with police for whatever their reasons are, or their fear of the*

justice system that's when I would recommend a peace bond. Because if we can't get them in here to get police assistance I don't want to leave them with absolutely no options. So, I will suggest a peace bond or a restraining order through family court. But my first suggestion is to get police involved especially when I know the details of what has happened. (ON Police officer)

To go to a peace bond means that you're not proceeding on criminal charges, and with the domestic violence initiative, it, the initiative includes the enhanced prosecution model which means that we would only use a peace bond in exceptional cases and the majority of the cases we have to prosecute fully. (ON Crown Attorney)

Moreover, the increasing use of restraining orders or, more recently, provincial domestic violence emergency protection orders makes it unlikely that peace bonds will be seen as a viable option for battered women:

This Domestic Violence Protection Act, if we go to a house and there's no charges but we see this woman is in a very dangerous situation we can apply for this Domestic Violence Protection Act, or under that, for the order to remove the other party from the home, but never lay any charges. So you think about that and human rights issues and all that other stuff it's not completely thought out or thought through. But it's coming. It's already passed I think the third reading, it's just waiting for a proclamation. (ON Police officer)

Police officers are also reluctant to enforce peace bonds in cases of domestic violence when they believe the applicant has allowed contact and/or home visitation contrary to the conditions of the order. Whether based on legal fact or fiction, police officers place an onus on the applicant to maintain the integrity of the order. Other justice professionals report the same problem:

... what is happening to a lot of our clients is they get the protection order or the prevention orders and they are lifelong. Now if she reconciles with her partner, and something happens, the women have sometimes been charged because they have an order that says they are to have no contact. So a lot of times, what we have to advise our clients, is that if they're reconciling with their partners they need to go and try and get their orders dropped. Now if they get that order dropped, that might increase their risk, whereas with a peace bond, in Manitoba anyway, a peace bond is only for a year. (MB Shelter worker)

When an applicant wants to use a peace bond as leverage or protection 'in case' things go awry, justice personnel feel that this is an unethical practice and, in particular the police feel reticent to take steps to have the order enforced:

... where there was still some desire for contact but, I mean sometimes the women want these types of orders as long as he's behaving. I mean as

long as he's behaving things are okay but when he's not behaving they want to be able to utilise this order. I don't think that's quite appropriate. I mean I think it's gotta be more clear cut. You've got, you've got it and that's it. (MB Shelter worker)

No, not even an assault. If you have a peace bond and say I stop you, say you have a peace bond against me and I'm your husband, and a month after I sign the peace bond you and I get together and we decide look you know in the interest of the kids and all let's try to make it work. You don't notify the courts or anything else. The police stop us, I'm driving and you're in the car with me, okay, they do a check, right? They find out that I'm on a recog., an 810 recog., they would approach you and they would say you know your husband here, are you so and so? Yes I am. Our records show that he's on a peace bond not to have any contact with you. And you can say yes, but we're trying to reconcile. Under a peace bond police do have the discretion, okay, if you say look, I want to give you a statement to the fact that we're trying to reconcile. The police then would have the discretion not to charge. Okay? But if you call the police and say look, Kevin's here, he's my boyfriend, I have a peace bond against him, I have a copy of it, the police respond, there's evidence there through your statement or whatever, witnesses or even the police may see him with you, they would lay charge under section 811 under the Criminal Code. Now it's all well and good to say it's indictable and it is a hybrid offence, which means it can be proceeded indictable of [by way of] summary, but it's also an absolute jurisdiction offence, in other words a provincial court judge has absolute jurisdiction over that charge. You know, like, a person can't go before judge or judge and jury, it's an absolute jurisdiction charge. Police would lay a charge, I could lay a charge just on the violation of the peace bond itself. Okay? I could find you and your spouse in a peaceful setting sitting on a park bench, or you could be sitting on a park bench and your spouse could approach you against your wishes, you call the police, I could lay a charge on violating that recognizance under section 811 of the Criminal Code. That would be a criminal charge, if convicted that person would have a criminal record. (NS Police officer)

The applicant is expected to keep a copy of the order and notify the police immediately if there has been a breach:

Well, once the person is granted the peace bond by the courts they're given a piece of paper that they should carry at all times so if the person does show up, with the order we can charge the person with breaching it. (NS Police officer)

We've had people before tell us that they didn't think it was helping them that much but then we had to remind them that when they breach it they have to call us. (MB Police officer)

As mentioned in the previous section, in the eyes of the police it is sometimes difficult to charge a person under conditions of a section 810 recognizance if they are clever enough to circumvent the conditions imposed provided they are sufficiently vague or contain exceptions. There are techniques for skirting around the conditions on a peace bond that make it difficult for the police to make an arrest. One NS Lawyer related the following incident in which the client was terrorised by the respondent through a third person:

> *One that I had was a spouse who had phoned a close friend of my client's and told her in the course of a long rambling conversation where he said a number of things about his ex-spouse that weren't very complimentary, you know, 'I have a gun', 'I'm going to go get a gun'. No direct threats just you know ... and this guy's smart enough that, you know, my client felt that was on purpose that he did it that way because he knew he could skirt criminal law, but still get his point across. The friend would then call my client and tell her all about this and it would have its desired effect and make her very fearful. But there were no criminal charges that could be laid in that situation, but we were successful in getting a peace bond.* (NS Lawyer)

Perhaps the greatest issue with respect to the enforcement of peace bonds (including those related to domestic violence) is the degree to which breaches are taken seriously by police and the courts. This is unclear:

> *... we treat these things as extremely important, we put them on CPIC (Canadian Police Information System), and they're enforceable, and we're recommending from the police point of view that there be a time limit of three years.* (MB Police officers)

> *It's just not taken seriously within the system. In our sense. I might be wrong and you might talk to someone who says no, no, that isn't it, but that's just not our experience. From the police it's not often seemed like a big deal.* (ON Shelter worker)

> *And a lot of people don't see, they just see, well, what difference did it make? And there are multiple breaches. And it's not that the police haven't gone and charged the person for breach, they have indeed, but then it goes into the court system and it's the court that takes it from there. So, it's very frustrating.* (NS Police officer)

One of the salient factors in hampering police and protected persons in cases of peace bond (or other injunctive orders) breaches is the absence of any reliable national registry system. Without easy access to peace bond information, including conditions imposed, it is much more difficult to check the veracity of or even know if someone has a peace bond issued against them.

11.5 Tracking Issues

In the preparation and research for the collection of data for this report, it became abundantly clear that the cataloguing and tracking of peace bonds was ad hoc and not

standardised at the local level and, for detailed peace bond information, almost non-existent at the national level. Despite this, some persons interviewed believed that when a peace bond is obtained it is input into both local and national databases:

> *I'd say the advantage is the information is then available to the police and they know that it's a serious issue.* (NS Shelter Worker)
>
> *No contact, no communication, period, that's it, no grey areas, that's what makes it very enforceable, and they're put onto the CPIC and they're enforceable.* (MB Police officer)

However, in other cases justice professionals were very much aware that an effective tracking system was absent:

> *And then, you know, in terms of procedures one of the problems is that after the peace bond is issued for some reason it's not put on the computer service anywhere. So, you know, the police will know what the terms of an undertaking are because they can just call it up from their car. Peace bonds are more problematic because with paper they have to actually see it, if they don't see it they don't know what the terms are. That creates problems I think with enforcement. I don't know if that fits into your procedure question.* (NS Lawyer)
>
> *... Peace bond issues, keep in mind, peace bonds a lot of times are done, the police are never made aware of it, the court order is given and the court order is sent to the police and put up, sometimes we don't even get copies of them. If the victim doesn't have a copy you go to the courts to get a copy of it. So, I would dare say there were times when there was peace bonds being obtained, and being violated and that the police never became aware of.* (NS Police officer)

If we look at ACCS peace bond data from Halifax and Hamilton courts, and compare this to police data or statistics, we find serious asymmetries. In the case of Halifax for 1998, 66 of 88 peace bonds (75%) reported as 'private recognizances' appeared in the police database. For 1999, this report figure dropped to 69 of 102 peace bonds (68%). In Hamilton, police statistics (not their database) includes 'common law' peace bonds, which results in a gross over-estimation of total peace bonds. In 1997, police statistics were 31 times higher than court reported section 810 recognizance issuances (587 to 19); in 1998, 17 times higher (301 to 17); and in 1999 over ten times higher (268 to 26).

A common misconception is that CPIC will record peace bonds onto its systems. However, CPIC policy is that unless the peace bond was accompanied with another substantive offence at trial, it is not entered because a section 810 recognizance issuance is not an 'offence'.

Thus, at the WFVC, where it is common practice to couple an assault charge or conviction with a peace bond, the city's CPIC report rate is 85.6% (see Table 11.5.1). In Halifax, where this is not done and instead an undertaking is issued, the CPIC report rate

is only 1.3%. This report rate is so low because section 810 peace bonds are usually obtained by private parties through a J.P..

Table 11.5.1: Peace Bond Reporting in CPIC (n=517)

CITY	NO		YES	
	N	%	N	%
Halifax	230	98.7	3	1.3
Winnipeg	41	14.4	243	85.6

Source: CPIC files

It is clear that much of the jurisdictional variation depends on local practices and reporting policies. With the emergence of new domestic violence legislation and even more protection order options, a national protection order registry seems more necessary now than ever before.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Interview Questions

1. In what capacity are you involved with peace bonds?
2. Under what circumstances are peace bonds used?
3. Are they useful under these circumstances?
4. How frequently are applications for peace bonds made?
5. Who applies for peace bonds?
6. How often do police obtain peace bonds for battered women since the amendments made to section 810?
7. In your estimation, how many peace bonds are family violence related?
8. Who is the typical applicant, and who is the typical complainant?
9. Are peace bonds easy to obtain?
10. What conditions are attached to peace bonds?
11. How are peace bonds enforced?
12. How often are peace bonds breached?
13. Are offenders charged and prosecuted for breaches?
14. What penalties are given for breaches of a peace bond?
15. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using peace bonds?
16. Discuss the use of the provincial restraining order in comparison to that of the Criminal Code.

Justice of the Peace Interview Questions

1. In what capacity do you have experience dealing with peace bonds?
2. In your estimation, how many peace bonds cases have you seen in the last year?
3. Could you briefly explain the process of obtaining a peace bond?
4. Who appears before you to get a peace bond? How often do third parties appear in order to obtain peace bonds on behalf of battered women?
5. How often do police obtain peace bonds for battered women since the amendments made to section 810?
6. In your estimation, how many peace bonds are family violence related? For what type of conduct are they issued? Spousal abuse? Criminal harassment/ stalking?
7. What types of conditions are you asked to impose, or do you impose on your own?
8. In most cases do peace bonds follow with a hearing?
9. What is the average length of time between the issuance of the summons to appear and the hearing?
10. How do you deal with cases where the accused does not appear?
11. In cases of peace bonds what is the standard of proof? Do you employ balance of probability or beyond reasonable doubt?
12. How has the handling of peace bonds changed since Bill C-42 made amendments to Criminal Code sections 810 and 811?
13. Have these changes been effective? Why, or why not?

Victim Services/ Women's Shelter Worker Interview Questions

1. In what capacity are you involved with peace bonds?
2. In your estimation, how many women have you advised on the peace bond process? How many have you assisted through the process?
3. Under what circumstances do you see peace bonds used?
4. For what type of spousal conflict or violence would you recommend a woman obtain a peace bond? When would you not recommend a peace bond?
5. Have you appeared on behalf of a battered woman to obtain a peace bond? How often?
6. What are your impressions of the process of obtaining a peace bond?
7. Are you and the women you are helping generally successful in obtaining a peace bond? Why, or why not?
8. Other than or in addition to your service, where do victims obtain information or counseling about peace bonds?
9. How often do you see police obtain peace bonds for battered women since the amendments made to section 810 of the Criminal Code?
10. Are peace bonds easily accessed for battered women?
11. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using peace bonds?
12. Can you compare the use of peace bonds with the use of the provincial restraining order?
13. Do you have a preference? Why?
14. How has the handling of peace bonds changed since Bill C-42 made amendments to section 810 and 811 of the Criminal Code?
15. Have these changes been effective? Why, or why not?

Members of the Police Interview Questions

1. In what capacity are you involved with peace bonds?
2. Under what circumstances are peace bonds used? For what type of conduct? How many are family violence related? For example, in the last year.
3. Under what circumstances are they most useful? Least useful?
4. How often do you recommend peace bonds to battered women?
5. Since the amendments to section 810 how often do police obtain peace bonds on behalf of battered women?
6. Under what circumstances are peace bonds issued without charges? In these cases, is it the victim or the police who applied for the peace bond?
7. Where peace bonds are issued post-charge, what type of offenses are the offenders generally charged with?
8. What conditions do police typically recommend victims obtain in circumstances of family violence?
9. How are peace bonds enforced?
10. What problems do you see in the enforcement of peace bonds?
11. How often are peace bonds breached? What is the typical offense?
12. If a peace bond has been breached, what evidence do you look for?

13. In cases of family violence where a woman has been assaulted, how likely are you, and the police generally (in your department), to also arrest for breach of a peace bond?
14. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using peace bonds?
15. Can you compare the use of the provincial restraining order to that of a peace bond?

Judge Interview Questions

1. In what capacity are you involved with peace bonds?
2. How frequently do you see peace bonds used under circumstances of family violence?
3. How frequently do you hear of cases where charges for breach of a peace bond accompany other family violence related charges?
4. What is the average penalty for breach of a peace bond?
5. Is this different in family violence related cases?
6. How has the handling of peace bonds changed since the 1994 amendments to section 810 of the criminal code?
7. Have these changes been effective?
8. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of using peace bonds in family violence situations?
9. Discuss the use of the provincial restraining order in comparison to that of the Criminal Code?

Lawyer/ Attorney Interview Questions

1. In what capacity are you involved with peace bonds?
2. Can you briefly discuss the process of obtaining a peace bond?
3. (Crown Attorney) If there is an incidence of an assault would you pursue charges of both an assault and breach of a peace bond?
4. How do you counsel battered women? When prosecuting, what evidence is needed in order to be successful?
5. What do you think is the difference between family violence related and non-family violence related cases? Do you handle them differently? How?
6. In your estimation, what percentage of peace bond cases are family violence related?

Appendix B: (ACCS Data)

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Provinces and Territories in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and Northwest Territories

JURISDICTION: TOTAL

			Total Charges		Decision									
					Guilty		Superior Court		Other		Stay/Withdrawn		Acquitted	
Year	Unit of Count	Offence	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1994/95	**CHARGES**	**TOTAL**	**6,954**	**100.0**	**1,580**	**22.7**	**4**	**0.1**	**1,747**	**25.1**	**3,553**	**51.1**	**70**	**1.0**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	6,126	100.0	1,224	20.0	3	--	1,721	28.1	3,142	51.3	36	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	828	100.0	356	43.0	1	0.1	26	3.1	411	49.6	34	4.1
	CASES	**TOTAL**	**5,928**	**100.0**	**1,341**	**22.6**	**2**	**--**	**1,622**	**27.4**	**2,909**	**49.1**	**54**	**0.9**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	5,538	100.0	1,139	20.6	2	--	1,608	29.0	2,752	49.7	35	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	392	100.0	202	51.5	-	-	14	3.6	157	40.1	19	4.8
	RELATED CHARGES	**TOTAL**	**1,026**	**100.0**	**239**	**23.3**	**2**	**0.2**	**125**	**12.2**	**644**	**62.8**	**16**	**1.6**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	590	100.0	85	14.4	1	0.2	113	19.2	390	66.1	1	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	436	100.0	154	35.3	1	0.2	12	2.8	254	58.3	15	3.4
1995/96	**CHARGES**	**TOTAL**	**8,619**	**100.0**	**1,851**	**21.5**	**14**	**0.2**	**2,543**	**29.5**	**4,146**	**48.1**	**65**	**0.8**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	7,625	100.0	1,461	19.2	3	--	2,512	32.9	3,624	47.5	25	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	994	100.0	390	39.2	11	1.1	31	3.1	522	52.5	40	4.0
	CASES	**TOTAL**	**7,379**	**100.0**	**1,615**	**21.9**	**5**	**0.1**	**2,367**	**32.1**	**3,349**	**45.4**	**43**	**0.6**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	6,941	100.0	1,397	20.1	1	--	2,352	33.9	3,166	45.6	25	0.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	438	100.0	218	49.8	4	0.9	15	3.4	183	41.8	18	4.1
	RELATED CHARGES	**TOTAL**	**1,240**	**100.0**	**236**	**19.0**	**9**	**0.7**	**176**	**14.2**	**797**	**64.3**	**22**	**1.8**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	684	100.0	64	9.4	2	0.3	160	23.4	458	67.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	556	100.0	172	30.9	7	1.3	16	2.9	339	61.0	22	4.0
1996/97	**CHARGES**	**TOTAL**	**9,284**	**100.0**	**2,001**	**21.6**	**20**	**0.2**	**3,049**	**32.8**	**4,129**	**44.5**	**85**	**0.9**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	8,196	100.0	1,550	18.9	4	--	3,029	37.0	3,585	43.7	28	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	1,088	100.0	451	41.5	16	1.5	20	1.8	544	50.0	57	5.2
	CASES	**TOTAL**	**8,016**	**100.0**	**1,759**	**21.9**	**6**	**0.1**	**2,827**	**35.3**	**3,362**	**41.9**	**62**	**0.8**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	7,538	100.0	1,491	19.8	1	--	2,822	37.4	3,199	42.4	25	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	478	100.0	268	56.1	5	1.0	5	1.0	163	34.1	37	7.7
	RELATED CHARGES	**TOTAL**	**1,268**	**100.0**	**242**	**19.1**	**14**	**1.1**	**222**	**17.5**	**767**	**60.5**	**23**	**1.8**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	658	100.0	59	9.0	3	0.5	207	31.5	386	58.7	3	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	610	100.0	183	30.0	11	1.8	15	2.5	381	62.5	20	3.3
1997/98	**CHARGES**	**TOTAL**	**10,577**	**100.0**	**1,732**	**16.4**	**12**	**0.1**	**4,099**	**38.8**	**4,626**	**43.7**	**108**	**1.0**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	9,456	100.0	1,232	13.0	2	--	4,075	43.1	4,111	43.5	36	0.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	1,121	100.0	500	44.6	10	0.9	24	2.1	515	45.9	72	6.4
	CASES	**TOTAL**	**9,315**	**100.0**	**1,458**	**15.7**	**3**	**--**	**3,866**	**41.5**	**3,925**	**42.1**	**63**	**0.7**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	8,818	100.0	1,185	13.4	1	--	3,854	43.7	3,745	42.5	33	0.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	497	100.0	273	54.9	2	0.4	12	2.4	180	36.2	30	6.0
	RELATED CHARGES	**TOTAL**	**1,262**	**100.0**	**274**	**21.7**	**9**	**0.7**	**233**	**18.5**	**701**	**55.5**	**45**	**3.6**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	638	100.0	47	7.4	1	0.2	221	34.6	366	57.4	3	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	624	100.0	227	36.4	8	1.3	12	1.9	335	53.7	42	6.7
1998/99	**CHARGES**	**TOTAL**	**10,803**	**100.0**	**1,634**	**15.1**	**4**	**--**	**4,495**	**41.6**	**4,573**	**42.3**	**97**	**0.9**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	9,622	100.0	1,085	11.3	2	--	4,469	46.4	4,034	41.9	32	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	1,181	100.0	549	46.5	2	0.2	26	2.2	539	45.6	65	5.5
	CASES	**TOTAL**	**9,500**	**100.0**	**1,342**	**14.1**	**1**	**--**	**4,259**	**44.8**	**3,837**	**40.4**	**61**	**0.6**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	8,974	100.0	1,029	11.5	1	--	4,249	47.3	3,665	40.8	30	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	526	100.0	313	59.5	-	-	10	1.9	172	32.7	31	5.9
	RELATED CHARGES	**TOTAL**	**1,303**	**100.0**	**292**	**22.4**	**3**	**0.2**	**236**	**18.1**	**736**	**56.5**	**36**	**2.8**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	648	100.0	56	8.6	1	0.2	220	34.0	369	56.9	2	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	655	100.0	236	36.0	2	0.3	16	2.4	367	56.0	34	5.2
1999/00	**CHARGES**	**TOTAL**	**11,254**	**100.0**	**1,838**	**16.3**	**3**	**--**	**4,734**	**42.1**	**4,586**	**40.7**	**93**	**0.8**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	9,992	100.0	1,269	12.7	2	--	4,706	47.1	3,984	39.9	31	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	1,262	100.0	569	45.1	1	0.1	28	2.2	602	47.7	62	4.9
	CASES	**TOTAL**	**9,840**	**100.0**	**1,532**	**15.6**	**-**	**-**	**4,482**	**45.5**	**1,778**	**38.4**	**48**	**0.5**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	9,301	100.0	1,206	13.0	-	-	4,471	48.1	3,601	38.7	23	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	539	100.0	326	60.5	-	-	11	2.0	177	32.8	25	4.6
	RELATED CHARGES	**TOTAL**	**1,414**	**100.0**	**306**	**21.6**	**3**	**0.2**	**252**	**17.8**	**808**	**57.1**	**45**	**3.2**
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	691	100.0	63	9.1	2	0.3	235	34.0	383	55.4	8	1.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	723	100.0	243	33.6	1	0.1	17	2.4	425	58.8	37	5.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey

figures not available.

- nil or zero

-- amount too small to be expressed

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive, as they exclude New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia for all years and Northwest Territories for 1998/99.

"Guilty" includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty.

Stay/Withdraw includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at preliminary.

"Other" dispositions include acquitted on account of insanity, and waived in/out of province.

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Provinces and Territories in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

JURISDICTION: Newfoundland

			Total Charges		Decision									
					Guilty		Superior Court		Other		Stay/Withdrawn		Acquitted	
Year	Unit of Count	Offence	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	74	100.0	51	68.9	1	1.4	-	-	22	29.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	74	100.0	51	68.9	1	1.4	-	-	22	29.7	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	33	100.0	26	78.8	-	-	-	-	7	21.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	33	100.0	26	78.8	-	-	-	-	7	21.2	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	41	100.0	25	61.0	1	2.4	-	-	15	36.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	41	100.0	25	61.0	1	2.4	-	-	15	36.6	-	-
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	121	100.0	59	48.8	-	-	2	1.7	60	49.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	121	100.0	59	48.8	-	-	2	1.7	60	49.6	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	47	100.0	29	61.7	-	-	1	2.1	17	36.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	47	100.0	29	61.7	-	-	1	2.1	17	36.2	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	74	100.0	30	40.5	-	-	1	1.4	43	58.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	74	100.0	30	40.5	-	-	1	1.4	43	58.1	-	-
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	123	100.0	71	57.7	4	3.3	-	-	48	39.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	123	100.0	71	57.7	4	3.3	-	-	48	39.0	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	39	100.0	25	64.1	3	7.7	-	-	11	28.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	39	100.0	25	64.1	3	7.7	-	-	11	28.2	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	84	100.0	46	54.8	1	1.2	-	-	37	44.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	84	100.0	46	54.8	1	1.2	-	-	37	44.0	-	-
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	162	100.0	82	50.6	4	2.5	1	0.6	75	46.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	162	100.0	82	50.6	4	2.5	1	0.6	75	46.3	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	50	100.0	30	60.0	2	4.0	-	-	18	36.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	50	100.0	30	60.0	2	4.0	-	-	18	36.0	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	112	100.0	52	46.4	2	1.8	1	0.9	57	50.9	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	112	100.0	52	46.4	2	1.8	1	0.9	57	50.9	-	-
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	178	100.0	92	51.7	-	-	3	1.7	83	46.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	178	100.0	92	51.7	-	-	3	1.7	83	46.6	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	43	100.0	34	79.1	-	-	1	2.3	8	18.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	43	100.0	34	79.1	-	-	1	2.3	8	18.6	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	135	100.0	58	43.0	-	-	2	1.5	75	55.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	135	100.0	58	43.0	-	-	2	1.5	75	55.6	-	-
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	98	100.0	50	51.0	-	-	2	2.0	46	46.9	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	98	100.0	50	51.0	-	-	2	2.0	46	46.9	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	27	100.0	19	70.4	-	-	1	3.7	7	25.9	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	27	100.0	19	70.4	-	-	1	3.7	7	25.9	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	71	100.0	31	43.7	-	-	1	1.4	39	54.9	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	71	100.0	31	43.7	-	-	1	1.4	39	54.9	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey

.. figures not available

- nil or zero

– amount too small to be expressed

The first 3 quarters of fiscal 1994/95 include the St John's and Clarenville court locations only.

"Guilty" includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty.

Stay/Withdraw includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at preliminary.

"Other" dispositions include acquitted on account of insanity and waived in/out of province.

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Provinces and Territories in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

JURISDICTION: Prince Edward Island

Year	Unit of Count	Offence	Total Charges #	Total Charges %	Decision: Guilty #	Guilty %	Superior Court #	Superior Court %	Other #	Other %	Stay/Withdrawn #	Stay/Withdrawn %	Acquitted #	Acquitted %
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	10	100.0	4	40.0	-	-	1	10.0	5	50.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	5	100.0	-	-	-	-	1	20.0	4	80.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	5	100.0	4	80.0	-	-	-	-	1	20.0	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	7	100.0	3	42.9	-	-	1	14.3	3	42.9	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4	100.0	-	-	-	-	1	25.0	3	75.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	3	100.0	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	2	66.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-	-
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	6	100.0	5	83.3	-	-	-	-	1	16.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	6	100.0	5	83.3	-	-	-	-	1	16.7	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	4	100.0	4	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	4	100.0	4	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	2	100.0	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-	-
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	7	100.0	6	85.7	-	-	-	-	1	14.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	7	100.0	6	85.7	-	-	-	-	1	14.3	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	4	100.0	4	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	4	100.0	4	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	3	100.0	2	66.7	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	3	100.0	2	66.7	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	20	100.0	7	35.0	-	-	-	-	13	65.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	10	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	10	100.0	7	70.0	-	-	-	-	3	30.0	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	15	100.0	5	33.3	-	-	-	-	10	66.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	7	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	8	100.0	5	62.5	-	-	-	-	3	37.5	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	5	100.0	2	40.0	-	-	-	-	3	60.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	25	100.0	11	44.0	-	-	1	4.0	13	52.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	11	100.0	-	-	-	-	1	9.1	10	90.9	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	14	100.0	11	78.6	-	-	-	-	3	21.4	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	20	100.0	8	40.0	-	-	1	5.0	11	55.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	10	100.0	-	-	-	-	1	10.0	9	90.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	10	100.0	8	80.0	-	-	-	-	2	20.0	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	5	100.0	3	60.0	-	-	-	-	2	40.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	4	100.0	3	75.0	-	-	-	-	1	25.0	-	-
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	21	100.0	9	42.9	-	-	-	-	12	57.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	10	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	11	100.0	9	81.8	-	-	-	-	2	18.2	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	20	100.0	9	45.0	-	-	-	-	11	55.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	10	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	10	100.0	9	90.0	-	-	-	-	1	10.0	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey

.. figures not available

... not at zero

- amount too small to be expressed

During 1999/00, Prince Edward Island was in the process of changing its justice information system, and some court information was not entered prior to the extraction of data for the ACCS.

'Guilty' includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty.

'Stay/Withdraw' includes stay of proceed- ings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at preliminary hearing.

'Other' dispositions include acquittal on account of insanity, and waived to court of province.

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Provinces and Territories in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

JURISDICTION: Nova Scotia

					Decision									
			Total Charges		Guilty		Superior Court		Other		Stay/Withdrawn		Acquitted	
Year	Unit of Count	Offence	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	1,025	100.0	418	40.8	-	-	125	12.2	476	46.4	6	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	960	100.0	380	39.6	-	-	124	12.9	451	47.0	5	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	65	100.0	38	58.5	-	-	1	1.5	25	38.5	1	1.5
	CASES	TOTAL	894	100.0	362	40.5	-	-	119	13.3	407	45.5	6	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	819	100.0	340	39.6	-	-	118	13.7	396	46.1	5	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	35	100.0	22	62.9	-	-	1	2.9	11	31.4	1	2.9
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	131	100.0	56	42.7	-	-	6	4.6	69	52.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	101	100.0	40	39.6	-	-	6	5.9	55	54.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	30	100.0	16	53.3	-	-	-	-	14	46.7	-	-
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	1,241	100.0	72	5.8	-	-	579	46.7	581	46.8	9	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,156	100.0	34	2.9	-	-	576	49.8	544	47.1	2	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	85	100.0	38	44.7	-	-	3	3.5	37	43.5	7	8.2
	CASES	TOTAL	1,090	100.0	55	5.0	-	-	561	45.6	486	44.6	8	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,042	100.0	32	3.1	-	-	540	51.8	468	44.9	2	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	48	100.0	23	47.9	-	-	1	2.1	18	37.5	6	12.5
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	151	100.0	17	11.3	-	-	38	25.2	95	62.9	1	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	114	100.0	2	1.8	-	-	36	31.6	76	66.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	37	100.0	15	40.5	-	-	2	5.4	19	51.4	1	2.7
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	1,472	100.0	156	10.7	-	-	637	43.3	660	44.8	17	1.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,374	100.0	111	8.1	-	-	637	46.4	619	45.1	7	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	98	100.0	47	48.0	-	-	-	-	41	41.8	10	10.2
	CASES	TOTAL	1,315	100.0	134	10.2	-	-	601	45.7	567	43.1	13	1.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,266	100.0	105	8.3	-	-	601	47.5	553	43.7	7	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	49	100.0	29	59.2	-	-	-	-	14	28.6	6	12.2
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	157	100.0	24	15.3	-	-	36	22.9	93	59.2	4	2.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	108	100.0	6	5.6	-	-	36	33.3	66	61.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	49	100.0	18	36.7	-	-	-	-	27	55.1	4	8.2
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	1,506	100.0	76	5.0	1	0.1	665	44.1	757	50.2	9	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,410	100.0	36	2.6	-	-	663	47.0	709	50.3	3	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	98	100.0	40	40.8	1	1.0	2	2.0	49	50.0	6	6.1
	CASES	TOTAL	1,369	100.0	56	4.1	1	0.1	626	45.9	679	49.6	6	0.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,321	100.0	32	2.4	-	-	626	47.5	658	49.8	3	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	48	100.0	24	50.0	-	-	-	-	21	43.8	3	6.3
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	137	100.0	20	14.4	1	0.7	37	26.6	78	56.1	3	2.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	89	100.0	4	4.5	-	-	35	39.3	50	56.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	50	100.0	16	32.0	1	2.0	2	4.0	28	56.0	3	6.0
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	1,473	100.0	103	7.0	1	0.1	722	49.0	626	43.2	11	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,390	100.0	69	5.0	-	-	721	51.9	593	42.7	7	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	83	100.0	34	41.0	1	1.2	1	1.2	43	51.8	4	4.8
	CASES	TOTAL	1,335	100.0	88	6.6	-	-	675	50.6	562	42.1	10	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,293	100.0	63	4.9	-	-	674	52.1	549	42.5	7	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	42	100.0	25	59.5	-	-	1	2.4	13	31.0	3	7.1
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	138	100.0	15	10.9	1	0.7	47	34.1	74	53.6	1	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	97	100.0	6	6.2	-	-	47	48.5	44	45.4	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	41	100.0	9	22.0	1	2.4	-	-	30	73.2	1	2.4
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	1,509	100.0	52	3.4	-	-	690	45.7	764	50.6	3	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,413	100.0	11	0.8	-	-	689	48.8	713	50.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	96	100.0	41	42.7	-	-	1	1.0	51	53.1	3	3.1
	CASES	TOTAL	1,370	100.0	40	2.9	-	-	645	47.3	680	49.6	2	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,309	100.0	11	0.8	-	-	647	49.4	651	49.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	61	100.0	29	47.5	-	-	1	1.6	29	47.5	2	3.3
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	139	100.0	12	8.6	-	-	42	30.2	84	60.4	1	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	104	100.0	-	-	-	-	42	80.4	62	59.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	35	100.0	12	34.3	-	-	-	-	22	62.9	1	2.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey

- figures not available
.. not to zero
0 amount too small to be expressed

Halifax Municipal Court data are not included in tables for fiscal years prior to 1998/99.

Most peace bonds cases were in used through Fam ily Courts, which were not on the information manag ement system for Nova Scotia for most of this period. Thus, there is a tendency to under count peace bonds.

'Guilty' includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty.

Stay/Withdraw includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at prelim nary.

'Other' dispositions include cases filed on account of insanity, and waived in/out of province.

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Provinces and Territories in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

JURISDICTION: Quebec

Year	Unit of Count	Offence	Total Charges #	Total Charges %	Decision: Guilty #	Guilty %	Superior Court #	Superior Court %	Other #	Other %	Stay/Withdrawn #	Stay/Withdrawn %	Acquitted #	Acquitted %
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	647	100.0	92	14.2	3	0.5	357	55.2	163	25.2	32	4.9
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	513	100.0	8	1.6	3	0.6	356	69.4	140	27.3	6	1.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	134	100.0	84	62.7	..	..	1	0.7	23	17.2	26	19.4
	CASES	TOTAL	531	100.0	36	6.8	2	0.4	331	62.3	144	27.1	18	3.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	480	100.0	7	1.5	2	0.4	331	69.0	135	28.1	5	1.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	51	100.0	29	56.9	..	..	..	..	9	17.6	13	25.5
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	116	100.0	56	48.3	1	0.9	26	22.4	19	16.4	14	12.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	33	100.0	1	3.0	1	3.0	25	75.8	5	15.2	1	3.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	83	100.0	55	66.3	..	..	1	1.2	14	16.9	13	15.7
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	835	100.0	113	13.5	..	..	507	60.7	184	22.0	31	3.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	672	100.0	10	1.5	..	..	496	73.8	160	23.8	6	0.9
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	163	100.0	103	63.2	..	..	11	6.7	24	14.7	25	15.3
	CASES	TOTAL	678	100.0	50	7.4	..	..	456	67.3	156	23.0	16	2.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	619	100.0	10	1.6	..	..	452	73.0	151	24.4	6	1.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	59	100.0	40	67.8	..	..	4	6.8	5	8.5	10	16.9
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	157	100.0	63	40.1	..	..	51	32.5	28	17.8	15	9.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	53	100.0	..	..	..	..	44	83.0	9	17.0	..	..
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	104	100.0	63	60.6	..	..	7	6.7	19	18.3	15	14.4
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	831	100.0	110	11.8	..	..	621	66.7	153	16.4	47	5.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	760	100.0	17	2.2	..	..	614	80.8	120	15.8	9	1.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	171	100.0	93	54.4	..	..	7	4.1	33	19.3	38	22.2
	CASES	TOTAL	768	100.0	68	8.9	..	..	557	72.5	113	14.7	30	3.9
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	681	100.0	16	2.3	..	..	555	81.5	103	15.1	7	1.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	87	100.0	52	59.8	..	..	2	2.3	10	11.5	23	26.4
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	163	100.0	42	25.8	..	..	64	39.3	40	24.5	17	10.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	79	100.0	1	1.3	..	..	59	74.7	17	21.5	2	2.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	84	100.0	41	48.8	..	..	5	6.0	23	27.4	15	17.9
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	1,695	100.0	176	10.4	2	0.1	1,304	76.9	149	8.8	68	4.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,466	100.0	44	3.0	..	..	1,299	88.6	113	7.7	10	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	233	100.0	132	56.7	2	0.9	5	2.1	36	15.5	58	24.9
	CASES	TOTAL	1,456	100.0	101	6.9	..	..	1,222	83.8	107	7.3	29	2.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,365	100.0	39	2.9	..	..	1,220	89.4	99	7.3	7	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	94	100.0	62	66.0	..	..	2	2.1	8	8.5	22	23.4
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	240	100.0	75	31.3	2	0.8	82	34.2	42	17.5	39	16.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	101	100.0	5	5.0	..	..	79	78.2	14	13.9	3	3.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	139	100.0	70	50.4	2	1.4	3	2.2	28	20.1	36	25.9
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	2,106	100.0	184	8.7	..	..	1,299	61.7	563	26.7	60	2.8
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,835	100.0	29	1.6	..	..	1,295	70.6	505	27.5	6	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	271	100.0	155	57.2	..	..	4	1.5	58	21.4	54	19.9
	CASES	TOTAL	1,813	100.0	109	6.0	..	..	1,215	67.0	463	25.5	26	1.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1,692	100.0	27	1.6	..	..	1,214	71.7	447	26.4	4	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	121	100.0	82	67.8	..	..	1	0.8	16	13.2	22	18.2
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	293	100.0	75	25.6	..	..	84	28.7	100	34.1	34	11.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	143	100.0	2	1.4	..	..	81	56.6	58	40.6	2	1.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	150	100.0	73	48.7	..	..	3	2.0	42	28.0	32	21.3
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	2,540	100.0	192	7.6	..	..	1,480	58.3	803	31.6	65	2.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	2,238	100.0	43	1.9	..	..	1,467	65.5	714	31.9	14	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	302	100.0	149	49.3	..	..	13	4.3	89	29.5	51	16.9
	CASES	TOTAL	2,154	100.0	112	5.2	..	..	1,357	63.0	662	30.7	23	1.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	2,042	100.0	42	2.1	..	..	1,352	66.2	642	31.4	6	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	112	100.0	70	62.5	..	..	5	4.5	20	17.9	17	15.2
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	386	100.0	80	20.7	..	..	123	31.9	141	36.5	42	10.9
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	196	100.0	1	0.5	..	..	115	58.7	72	36.7	8	4.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	190	100.0	79	41.6	..	..	8	4.2	69	36.3	34	17.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey

.. figures not available

... not applicable

0 amount too small to be expressed

Excludes municipal courts

Guilty: includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty

Stay/Withdrawn: includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at preliminary

Other: dispositions include cases filed on account of insanity and waived court of province

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Provinces and Territories in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

JURISDICTION: Ontario

			Total Charges		Decision									
					Guilty		Superior Court		Other		Stay/Withdrawn		Acquitted	
Year	Unit of Count	Offence	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	3,812	100.0	684	17.9	..	..	746	19.6	2,371	62.2	11	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	3,394	100.0	566	16.7	..	..	728	21.4	2,094	61.7	6	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	418	100.0	118	28.2	..	..	18	4.3	277	66.3	5	1.2
	CASES	TOTAL	3,339	100.0	631	18.9	..	..	708	21.2	1,989	59.6	11	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	3,126	100.0	547	17.5	..	..	696	22.3	1,879	60.1	6	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	211	100.0	84	39.8	..	..	12	5.7	110	52.1	5	2.4
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	473	100.0	53	11.2	..	..	38	8.0	382	80.8	..	..
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	266	100.0	19	7.1	..	..	32	12.0	215	80.8	..	..
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	207	100.0	34	16.4	..	..	6	2.9	167	80.7	..	..
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	4,828	100.0	1,226	25.4	8	0.2	858	17.8	2,729	56.5	7	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4,389	100.0	1,104	25.2	3	0.1	849	19.3	2,431	55.4	2	--
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	439	100.0	122	27.8	5	1.1	9	2.1	298	67.9	5	1.1
	CASES	TOTAL	4,310	100.0	1,160	26.9	4	0.1	839	19.5	2,303	53.4	4	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4,101	100.0	1,080	26.3	1	--	833	20.3	2,185	53.3	2	--
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	209	100.0	80	38.3	3	1.4	6	2.9	118	56.5	2	1.0
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	518	100.0	66	12.7	4	0.8	19	3.7	426	82.2	3	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	288	100.0	24	8.3	2	0.7	16	5.6	246	85.4	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	230	100.0	42	18.3	2	0.9	3	1.3	180	78.3	3	1.3
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	4,966	100.0	1,260	25.4	12	0.2	1,151	23.2	2,538	51.1	5	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4,542	100.0	1,111	24.5	3	0.1	1,144	25.2	2,284	50.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	424	100.0	149	35.1	9	2.1	7	1.7	254	59.9	5	1.2
	CASES	TOTAL	4,506	100.0	1,189	26.4	3	0.1	1,107	24.6	2,203	48.9	4	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4,305	100.0	1,087	25.2	1	--	1,105	25.7	2,112	49.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	201	100.0	102	50.7	2	1.0	3	1.0	91	45.3	4	2.0
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	460	100.0	71	15.4	9	2.0	44	9.6	335	72.8	1	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	237	100.0	24	10.1	2	0.8	39	16.5	172	72.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	223	100.0	47	21.1	7	3.1	5	2.2	163	73.1	1	0.4
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	5,536	100.0	950	17.2	5	0.1	1,546	27.9	3,030	54.7	5	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	5,107	100.0	801	15.7	2	--	1,535	30.1	2,768	54.2	1	--
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	429	100.0	149	34.7	3	0.7	11	2.6	262	61.1	4	0.9
	CASES	TOTAL	5,088	100.0	896	17.6	1	--	1,501	29.5	2,637	52.8	3	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4,871	100.0	794	16.3	1	--	1,494	30.7	2,581	53.0	1	--
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	217	100.0	102	47.0	-	-	7	3.2	106	48.8	2	0.9
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	448	100.0	54	12.1	4	0.9	45	10.0	343	76.6	2	0.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	236	100.0	7	3.0	1	0.4	41	17.4	187	79.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	212	100.0	47	22.2	3	1.4	4	1.9	156	73.6	2	0.9
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	5,174	100.0	724	14.0	3	0.1	1,833	35.4	2,613	50.5	1	--
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4,802	100.0	582	12.1	2	--	1,828	38.1	2,390	49.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	372	100.0	142	38.2	1	0.3	5	1.3	223	59.9	1	0.3
	CASES	TOTAL	4,780	100.0	668	14.0	1	--	1,785	37.3	2,325	48.6	1	--
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4,592	100.0	576	12.5	1	--	1,782	38.8	2,233	48.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	188	100.0	92	48.9	-	-	3	1.6	92	48.9	1	0.5
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	394	100.0	56	14.2	2	0.5	48	12.2	288	73.1	--	--
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	210	100.0	6	2.9	1	0.5	46	21.9	157	74.8	--	--
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	184	100.0	50	27.2	1	0.5	2	1.1	131	71.2	--	--
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	5,345	100.0	981	18.4	3	0.1	2,018	37.8	2,339	43.8	4	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4,924	100.0	816	16.6	2	--	2,015	40.9	2,089	42.4	3	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	421	100.0	165	39.2	1	0.2	3	0.7	251	59.6	1	0.2
	CASES	TOTAL	4,911	100.0	910	18.5	..	..	1,985	40.4	2,012	41.0	4	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4,719	100.0	801	17.0	..	..	1,984	42.0	1,931	40.9	3	0.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	192	100.0	109	56.8	..	..	1	0.5	81	42.2	1	0.5
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	434	100.0	71	16.4	3	0.7	33	7.6	327	75.3	..	..
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	205	100.0	15	7.3	2	1.0	31	15.1	157	76.6	..	..
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	229	100.0	56	24.5	1	0.4	2	0.9	170	74.2	..	..

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey

.. figures not available

nil or zero

-- amount too small to be expressed

Ontario data for 1996/97 undercounts charges by approximately 5 percent.

"Guilty" includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty.

Stay/Withdrawn includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at preliminary.

"Other" dispositions include acquitted on account of insanity, and waived in/out of province.

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Provinces and Territories in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

JURISDICTION: Alberta

Year	Unit of Count	Offence	Total Charges #	Total Charges %	Decision: Guilty #	Guilty %	Superior Court #	Superior Court %	Other #	Other %	Stay/Withdrawn #	Stay/Withdrawn %	Acquitted #	Acquitted %
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	836	100.0	31	3.7	-	-	494	59.1	292	34.9	19	2.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	768	100.0	2	0.3	-	-	492	64.1	257	33.5	17	2.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	68	100.0	29	42.6	-	-	2	2.9	35	51.5	2	2.9
	CASES	TOTAL	682	100.0	23	3.4	-	-	449	65.8	193	28.3	17	2.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	652	100.0	2	0.3	-	-	449	68.9	184	28.2	17	2.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	30	100.0	21	70.0	-	-	-	-	9	30.0	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	154	100.0	8	5.2	-	-	45	29.2	99	64.3	2	1.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	116	100.0	-	-	-	-	43	37.1	73	62.9	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	38	100.0	8	21.1	-	-	2	5.3	26	68.4	2	5.3
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	1,008	100.0	35	3.5	4	0.4	566	56.2	387	38.4	16	1.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	899	100.0	-	-	-	-	564	62.7	322	35.8	13	1.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	109	100.0	35	32.1	4	3.7	2	1.8	65	59.6	3	2.8
	CASES	TOTAL	809	100.0	27	3.3	1	0.1	505	62.4	263	32.5	13	1.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	765	100.0	-	-	-	-	504	65.9	248	32.4	13	1.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	44	100.0	27	61.4	1	2.3	1	2.3	15	34.1	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	199	100.0	8	4.0	3	1.5	61	30.7	124	62.3	3	1.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	134	100.0	-	-	-	-	60	44.8	74	55.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	65	100.0	8	12.3	3	4.6	1	1.5	50	76.9	3	4.6
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	1,168	100.0	58	5.0	4	0.3	616	52.7	477	40.8	13	1.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	973	100.0	-	-	1	0.1	614	63.1	347	35.7	11	1.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	195	100.0	58	29.7	3	1.5	2	1.0	130	66.7	2	1.0
	CASES	TOTAL	886	100.0	41	4.6	-	-	543	61.3	290	32.7	12	1.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	818	100.0	-	-	-	-	543	66.4	265	32.4	10	1.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	68	100.0	41	60.3	-	-	-	-	25	36.8	2	2.9
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	282	100.0	17	6.0	4	1.4	73	25.9	187	66.3	1	0.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	155	100.0	-	-	1	0.6	71	45.8	82	52.9	1	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	127	100.0	17	13.4	3	2.4	2	1.6	105	82.7	-	-
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	994	100.0	63	6.3	-	-	558	56.1	350	35.2	23	2.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	865	100.0	1	0.1	-	-	556	64.3	288	33.3	20	2.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	129	100.0	62	48.1	-	-	2	1.6	62	48.1	3	2.3
	CASES	TOTAL	801	100.0	40	5.0	-	-	495	61.8	244	30.5	22	2.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	745	100.0	1	0.1	-	-	494	66.3	230	30.9	20	2.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	56	100.0	39	69.6	-	-	1	1.8	14	25.0	2	3.6
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	193	100.0	23	11.9	-	-	63	32.6	106	54.9	1	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	120	100.0	-	-	-	-	62	51.7	58	48.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	73	100.0	23	31.5	-	-	1	1.4	48	65.8	1	1.4
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	1,107	100.0	78	7.0	-	-	611	55.2	396	35.8	22	2.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	949	100.0	4	0.4	-	-	606	63.9	322	33.9	17	1.8
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	158	100.0	74	46.8	-	-	5	3.2	74	46.8	5	3.2
	CASES	TOTAL	925	100.0	52	5.6	-	-	566	61.2	286	30.9	21	2.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	844	100.0	4	0.5	-	-	562	66.6	261	30.9	17	2.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	81	100.0	48	59.3	-	-	4	4.9	25	30.9	4	4.9
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	182	100.0	26	14.3	-	-	45	24.7	110	60.4	1	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	105	100.0	-	-	-	-	44	41.9	61	58.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	77	100.0	26	33.8	-	-	1	1.3	49	63.6	1	1.3
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	979	100.0	117	12.0	-	-	471	48.1	370	37.8	21	2.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	738	100.0	3	0.4	-	-	466	63.1	255	34.6	14	1.9
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	241	100.0	114	47.3	-	-	5	2.1	115	47.7	7	2.9
	CASES	TOTAL	762	100.0	74	9.7	-	-	427	56.0	242	31.8	19	2.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	651	100.0	2	0.3	-	-	424	65.1	211	32.4	14	2.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	111	100.0	72	64.9	-	-	3	2.7	31	27.9	5	4.5
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	217	100.0	43	19.8	-	-	44	20.3	128	59.0	2	0.9
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	87	100.0	1	1.1	-	-	42	48.3	44	50.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	130	100.0	42	32.3	-	-	2	1.5	84	64.6	2	1.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey

.. figures not available

... not to zero

- amount too small to be expressed

Includes superior courts in 1999/00 and 1999/00

'Guilty' includes convictions and absolute discharges, 'guilty pleas' and found guilty

'Stay/Withdrawn' includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at preliminary

'Other' dispositions include cases filed in account of insanity, and waived in/out of province

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Provinces and Territories in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

JURISDICTION: Saskatchewan

Year	Unit of Count	Offence	Total Charges #	Total Charges %	Decision: Guilty #	Guilty %	Superior Court #	Superior Court %	Other #	Other %	Stay/Withdrawn #	Stay/Withdrawn %	Acquitted #	Acquitted %
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	484	100.0	273	56.4	-	-	11	2.3	198	40.9	2	0.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	436	100.0	248	56.9	-	-	9	2.1	177	40.6	2	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	48	100.0	25	52.1	-	-	2	4.2	21	43.8	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	390	100.0	235	60.3	-	-	4	1.0	149	38.2	2	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	367	100.0	223	60.8	-	-	3	0.8	139	37.9	2	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	23	100.0	12	52.2	-	-	1	4.3	10	43.5	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	94	100.0	38	40.4	-	-	7	7.4	49	52.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	69	100.0	25	36.2	-	-	6	8.7	38	55.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	25	100.0	13	52.0	-	-	1	4.0	11	44.0	-	-
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	450	100.0	266	59.1	2	0.4	5	1.1	176	39.1	1	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	403	100.0	250	62.0	-	-	4	1.0	148	36.7	1	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	47	100.0	16	34.0	2	4.3	1	2.1	28	59.6	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	332	100.0	224	67.5	-	-	1	0.3	106	31.9	1	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	318	100.0	219	68.9	-	-	1	0.3	97	30.5	1	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	14	100.0	5	35.7	-	-	-	-	9	64.3	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	118	100.0	42	35.6	2	1.7	4	3.4	70	59.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	85	100.0	31	36.5	-	-	3	3.5	51	60.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	33	100.0	11	33.3	2	6.1	1	3.0	19	57.6	-	-
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	536	100.0	282	52.6	-	-	8	1.5	243	45.3	3	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	477	100.0	260	54.5	-	-	6	1.3	210	44.0	1	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	59	100.0	22	37.3	-	-	2	3.4	33	55.9	2	3.4
	CASES	TOTAL	422	100.0	244	57.8	-	-	4	0.9	171	40.5	3	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	399	100.0	233	58.4	-	-	4	1.0	161	40.4	1	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	23	100.0	11	47.8	-	-	-	-	10	43.5	2	8.7
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	114	100.0	38	33.3	-	-	4	3.5	72	63.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	78	100.0	27	34.6	-	-	2	2.6	49	62.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	36	100.0	11	30.6	-	-	2	5.6	23	63.9	-	-
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	532	100.0	288	54.1	-	-	9	1.7	232	43.6	3	0.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	491	100.0	272	55.4	-	-	6	1.2	211	43.0	2	0.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	41	100.0	16	39.0	-	-	3	7.3	21	51.2	1	2.4
	CASES	TOTAL	429	100.0	256	59.7	-	-	5	1.2	165	38.5	3	0.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	411	100.0	247	60.1	-	-	3	0.7	159	38.7	2	0.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	18	100.0	9	50.0	-	-	2	11.1	6	33.3	1	5.6
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	103	100.0	32	31.1	-	-	4	3.9	67	65.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	80	100.0	25	31.3	-	-	3	3.8	52	65.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	23	100.0	7	30.4	-	-	1	4.3	15	65.2	-	-
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	600	100.0	357	59.5	-	-	3	0.5	238	39.7	2	0.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	521	100.0	326	62.6	-	-	2	0.4	192	36.9	1	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	79	100.0	31	39.2	-	-	1	1.3	46	58.2	1	1.3
	CASES	TOTAL	470	100.0	307	65.3	-	-	1	0.2	160	34.0	2	0.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	438	100.0	289	66.0	-	-	1	0.2	147	33.6	1	0.2
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	32	100.0	18	56.3	-	-	-	-	13	40.6	1	3.1
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	130	100.0	50	38.5	-	-	2	1.5	78	60.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	83	100.0	37	44.6	-	-	1	1.2	45	54.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	47	100.0	13	27.7	-	-	1	2.1	33	70.2	-	-
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	659	100.0	418	63.4	-	-	9	1.4	232	35.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	577	100.0	384	66.6	-	-	5	0.9	188	32.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	82	100.0	34	41.5	-	-	4	4.9	44	53.7	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	505	100.0	352	69.7	-	-	3	0.6	150	29.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	484	100.0	338	69.8	-	-	3	0.6	143	29.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	21	100.0	14	66.7	-	-	-	-	7	33.3	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	154	100.0	66	42.9	-	-	6	3.9	82	53.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	93	100.0	46	49.5	-	-	2	2.2	45	48.4	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	61	100.0	20	32.8	-	-	4	6.6	37	60.7	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey

.. figures not available

-nil or zero

- amount too small to be expressed

'Guilty' includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty

Stay/Withdrawn includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at preliminary

'Other' dispositions include acquitted on account of insanity, and waived in/out of province

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Provinces and Territories in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

JURISDICTION: Yukon

Year	Unit of Count	Offence	Total Charges #	Total Charges %	Decision: Guilty #	Guilty %	Superior Court #	Superior Court %	Other #	Other %	Stay/Withdrawn #	Stay/Withdrawn %	Acquitted #	Acquitted %
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	34	100.0	16	47.1	-	-	6	17.6	12	35.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	26	100.0	13	50.0	-	-	4	15.4	9	34.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	8	100.0	3	37.5	-	-	2	25.0	3	37.5	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	26	100.0	15	57.7	-	-	3	11.5	8	30.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	23	100.0	13	56.5	-	-	3	13.0	7	30.4	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	3	100.0	2	66.7	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	8	100.0	1	12.5	-	-	3	37.5	4	50.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	2	66.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	5	100.0	1	20.0	-	-	2	40.0	2	40.0	-	-
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	60	100.0	38	63.3	-	-	10	16.7	12	20.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	47	100.0	34	72.3	-	-	7	14.9	6	12.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	13	100.0	4	30.8	-	-	3	23.1	6	46.2	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	52	100.0	36	69.2	-	-	9	17.3	7	13.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	45	100.0	32	71.1	-	-	7	15.6	6	13.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	7	100.0	4	57.1	-	-	2	28.6	1	14.3	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	8	100.0	2	25.0	-	-	1	12.5	5	62.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	6	100.0	-	-	-	-	1	16.7	5	83.3	-	-
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	81	100.0	56	69.1	-	-	16	19.8	9	11.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	70	100.0	51	72.9	-	-	14	20.0	5	7.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	11	100.0	5	45.5	-	-	2	18.2	4	36.4	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	76	100.0	54	71.1	-	-	15	19.7	7	9.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	69	100.0	50	72.5	-	-	14	20.3	5	7.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	7	100.0	4	57.1	-	-	1	14.3	2	28.6	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	5	100.0	2	40.0	-	-	1	20.0	2	40.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	4	100.0	1	25.0	-	-	1	25.0	2	50.0	-	-
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	66	100.0	50	75.8	-	-	8	12.1	8	12.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	59	100.0	48	81.4	-	-	8	13.6	3	5.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	7	100.0	2	28.6	-	-	-	-	5	71.4	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	57	100.0	45	78.9	-	-	7	12.3	5	8.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	54	100.0	45	83.3	-	-	7	13.0	2	3.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100.0	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	9	100.0	5	55.6	-	-	1	11.1	3	33.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	5	100.0	3	60.0	-	-	1	20.0	1	20.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	4	100.0	2	50.0	-	-	-	-	2	50.0	-	-
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	76	100.0	52	68.4	-	-	12	15.8	12	15.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	59	100.0	48	81.4	-	-	5	8.5	6	10.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	17	100.0	4	23.5	-	-	7	41.2	6	35.3	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	59	100.0	46	78.0	-	-	5	8.5	8	13.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	56	100.0	45	80.4	-	-	5	8.9	6	10.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	3	100.0	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	2	66.7	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	17	100.0	6	35.3	-	-	7	41.2	4	23.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	14	100.0	3	21.4	-	-	7	50.0	4	28.6	-	-
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	71	100.0	5	7.0	-	-	56	78.9	10	14.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	62	100.0	-	-	-	-	56	90.3	6	9.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	9	100.0	5	55.6	-	-	-	-	4	44.4	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	63	100.0	3	4.8	-	-	53	84.1	7	11.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	59	100.0	-	-	-	-	53	89.8	6	10.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	4	100.0	3	75.0	-	-	-	-	1	25.0	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	8	100.0	2	25.0	-	-	3	37.5	3	37.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	3	100.0	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	5	100.0	2	40.0	-	-	-	-	3	60.0	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.

.. figures not available.

- nil or zero.

- amount too small to be expressed.

Includes superior courts in 1999/ 00.

"Guilty" includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty.

"Stay/Withdraw" includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at prelim nary.

"Other" dispositions include acquitted on account of insanity, and waived in/out of province.

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Provinces and Territories in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

JURISDICTION: Northwest Territories

			Total Charges		Decision									
					Guilty		Superior Court		Other		Stay/Withdrawn		Acquitted	
Year	Unit of Count	Offence	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	32	100.0	11	34.4	-	-	7	21.9	14	43.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	24	100.0	7	29.2	-	-	7	29.2	10	41.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	8	100.0	4	50.0	-	-	-	-	4	50.0	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	26	100.0	10	38.5	-	-	7	26.9	9	34.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	23	100.0	7	30.4	-	-	7	30.4	9	39.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	3	100.0	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	6	100.0	1	16.7	-	-	-	-	5	83.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	5	100.0	1	20.0	-	-	-	-	4	80.0	-	-
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	70	100.0	37	52.9	-	-	16	22.9	16	22.9	1	1.4
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	59	100.0	29	49.2	-	-	16	27.1	13	22.0	1	1.7
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	11	100.0	8	72.7	-	-	-	-	3	27.3	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	57	100.0	30	52.6	-	-	15	26.3	11	19.3	1	1.8
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	51	100.0	24	47.1	-	-	15	29.4	11	21.6	1	2.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	6	100.0	6	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	13	100.0	7	53.8	-	-	1	7.7	5	38.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	8	100.0	5	62.5	-	-	1	12.5	2	25.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	5	100.0	2	40.0	-	-	-	-	3	60.0	-	-
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810												
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811												
	CASES	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810												
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811												
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810												
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811												
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	60	100.0	40	66.7	-	-	8	13.3	12	20.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	48	100.0	30	62.5	-	-	8	16.7	10	20.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	12	100.0	10	83.3	-	-	-	-	2	16.7	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	47	100.0	29	61.7	-	-	8	17.0	10	21.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	44	100.0	27	61.4	-	-	8	18.2	9	20.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	3	100.0	2	66.7	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	13	100.0	11	84.6	-	-	-	-	2	15.4	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4	100.0	3	75.0	-	-	-	-	1	25.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	9	100.0	8	88.9	-	-	-	-	1	11.1	-	-
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	64	100.0	33	51.6	-	-	11	17.2	19	29.7	1	1.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	55	100.0	27	49.1	-	-	11	20.0	16	29.1	1	1.8
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	9	100.0	6	66.7	-	-	-	-	3	33.3	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	55	100.0	30	54.5	-	-	10	18.2	14	25.5	1	1.8
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	49	100.0	25	51.0	-	-	10	20.4	13	26.5	1	2.0
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	6	100.0	5	83.3	-	-	-	-	1*	16.7	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	9	100.0	3	33.3	-	-	1	11.1	5	55.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	6	100.0	2	33.3	-	-	1	16.7	3	50.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	3	100.0	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	2	66.7	-	-
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	32	100.0	14	43.8	-	-	8	25.0	10	31.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	30	100.0	12	40.0	-	-	8	26.7	10	33.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	28	100.0	13	46.4	-	-	8	28.6	7	25.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	27	100.0	12	44.4	-	-	8	29.6	7	25.9	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	4	100.0	1	25.0	-	-	-	-	3	75.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	3	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey

.. figures not available

- nil or zero

– amount too small to be expressed

'Guilty' includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty

Stay/Withdraw includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at preliminary

'Other' dispositions include acquitted on account of insanity, and waived in/out of province

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Court Locations in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

COURT: HAMILTON

					Decision									
			Total Charges		Guilty		Superior Court		Other		Stay/Withdrawn		Acquitted	
Year	Unit of Count	Offence	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	38	100.0	8	21.1	-	-	1	2.6	29	76.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	25	100.0	5	20.0	-	-	1	4.0	19	76.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	13	100.0	3	23.1	-	-	-	-	10	76.9	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	32	100.0	7	21.9	-	-	1	3.1	24	75.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	25	100.0	5	20.0	-	-	1	4.0	19	76.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	7	100.0	2	28.6	-	-	-	-	5	71.4	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	6	100.0	1	16.7	-	-	-	-	5	83.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	6	100.0	1	16.7	-	-	-	-	5	83.3	-	-
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	34	100.0	9	26.5	1	2.9	2	5.9	22	64.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	21	100.0	9	42.9	-	-	1	4.8	11	52.4	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	13	100.0	-	-	1	7.7	1	7.7	11	84.6	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	26	100.0	9	34.6	1	3.8	2	7.7	14	53.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	20	100.0	9	45.0	-	-	1	5.0	10	50.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	6	100.0	-	-	1	16.7	1	16.7	4	66.7	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	8	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	7	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	100.0	-	-
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	33	100.0	10	30.3	-	-	1	3.0	22	66.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	23	100.0	9	39.1	-	-	1	4.3	13	56.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	10	100.0	1	10.0	-	-	-	-	9	90.0	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	27	100.0	10	37.0	-	-	1	3.7	16	59.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	22	100.0	9	40.9	-	-	1	4.5	12	54.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	5	100.0	1	20.0	-	-	-	-	4	80.0	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	6	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	5	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	100.0	-	-
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	19	100.0	2	10.5	-	-	1	5.3	16	84.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	17	100.0	1	5.9	-	-	1	5.9	15	88.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	19	100.0	2	10.5	-	-	1	5.3	16	84.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	17	100.0	1	5.9	-	-	1	5.9	15	88.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	17	100.0	3	17.6	-	-	4	23.5	10	58.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	13	100.0	2	15.4	-	-	4	30.8	7	53.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	4	100.0	1	25.0	-	-	-	-	3	75.0	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	16	100.0	3	18.8	-	-	4	25.0	9	56.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 19b5 C.C.C. s. 810	13	100.0	2	15.4	-	-	4	30.8	7	53.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	3	100.0	1	33.3	-	-	-	-	2	66.7	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	26	100.0	15	57.7	-	-	1	3.8	10	38.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	22	100.0	12	54.5	-	-	1	4.5	9	40.9	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	4	100.0	3	75.0	-	-	-	-	1	25.0	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	23	100.0	13	56.5	-	-	1	4.3	9	39.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	21	100.0	12	57.1	-	-	1	4.8	8	38.1	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	1	50.0	-	-	-	-	1	50.0	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	3	100.0	2	66.7	-	-	-	-	1	33.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.

- nil or zero

'Guilty' includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty.

Stay/Withdraw includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at preliminary.

'Other' dispositions include acquitted on account of insanity, and waived in/out of province.

Ontario data for 1996/97 undercounts charges by approximately 5 percent.

Peace Bond Charges and Cases by Decision, Selected Court Locations in Canada, 1994/95 to 1999/00

COURT: HALIFAX

Year	Unit of Count	Offence	Total Charges #	Total Charges %	Decision: Guilty #	Guilty %	Other #	Other %	Stay/Withdrawn #	Stay/Withdrawn %	Acquitted #	Acquitted %
1994/95	CHARGES	TOTAL	21	100.0	8	38.1	2	9.5	9	42.9	2	9.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	19	100.0	6	31.6	2	10.5	9	47.4	2	10.5
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	17	100.0	6	35.3	2	11.8	7	41.2	2	11.8
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	15	100.0	4	26.7	2	13.3	7	46.7	2	13.3
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	4	100.0	2	50.0	-	-	2	50.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4	100.0	2	50.0	-	-	2	50.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995/96	CHARGES	TOTAL	106	100.0	-	-	42	39.6	63	59.4	1	0.9
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	102	100.0	-	-	40	39.2	62	60.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	4	100.0	-	-	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	25.0
	CASES	TOTAL	92	100.0	-	-	39	42.4	53	57.6	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	90	100.0	-	-	38	42.2	52	57.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	-	-	1	50.0	1	50.0	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	14	100.0	-	-	3	21.4	10	71.4	1	7.1
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	12	100.0	-	-	2	16.7	10	83.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	-	-	1	50.0	-	-	1	50.0
1996/97	CHARGES	TOTAL	124	100.0	5	4.0	42	33.9	75	60.5	2	1.6
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	118	100.0	1	0.8	42	35.6	74	62.7	1	0.8
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	6	100.0	4	66.7	-	-	1	16.7	1	16.7
	CASES	TOTAL	112	100.0	5	4.5	41	36.6	64	57.1	2	1.8
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	107	100.0	1	0.9	41	38.3	64	59.8	1	0.9
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	5	100.0	4	80.0	-	-	-	-	1	20.0
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	12	100.0	-	-	1	8.3	11	91.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	11	100.0	-	-	1	9.1	10	90.9	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
1997/98	CHARGES	TOTAL	108	100.0	2	1.9	41	38.0	65	60.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	98	100.0	-	-	40	40.8	58	59.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	10	100.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	7	70.0	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	100	100.0	2	2.0	40	40.0	58	58.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	94	100.0	-	-	40	42.6	54	57.4	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	6	100.0	2	33.3	-	-	4	66.7	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	8	100.0	-	-	1	12.5	7	87.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	4	100.0	-	-	-	-	4	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	4	100.0	-	-	1	25.0	3	75.0	-	-
1998/99	CHARGES	TOTAL	88	100.0	2	2.3	44	50.0	42	47.7	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	79	100.0	-	-	44	55.7	35	44.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	9	100.0	2	22.2	-	-	7	77.8	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	79	100.0	2	2.5	42	53.2	35	44.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	77	100.0	-	-	42	54.5	35	45.5	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	2	100.0	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	9	100.0	-	-	2	22.2	7	77.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	2	100.0	-	-	2	100.0	-	-	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	7	100.0	-	-	-	-	7	100.0	-	-
1999/00	CHARGES	TOTAL	102	100.0	4	3.9	35	34.3	63	61.8	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	93	100.0	-	-	35	37.6	58	62.4	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	9	100.0	4	44.4	-	-	5	55.6	-	-
	CASES	TOTAL	96	100.0	3	3.1	35	36.5	58	60.4	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	88	100.0	-	-	35	39.8	53	60.2	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	8	100.0	3	37.5	-	-	5	62.5	-	-
	RELATED CHARGES	TOTAL	6	100.0	1	16.7	-	-	5	83.3	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 810	5	100.0	-	-	-	-	5	100.0	-	-
		R.S.C. 1985 C.C.C. s. 811	1	100.0	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.

- nil or zero

"Guilty" includes conditional and absolute discharges, guilty pleas, and found guilty.

Stay/Withdraw includes stay of proceedings and withdrawn/dismissed/discharged at preliminary.

"Other" dispositions include acquitted on account of insanity, and waived in/out of province.

Halifax Municipal Court data are not included in tables for fiscal years prior to 1995/96.

Most peace bonds cases were moved through Family Courts, which were not on the information management system for Nova Scotia for most of this period. Thus, there is a tendency to under count peace bonds.